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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Untimely Illness

THE British Commonwealth, together with the rest of the free world, deplores the sudden and unexpected incapacitation of Sir Winston Churchill and at the same time looks forward to his speedy recovery. Everybody has become so accustomed to Sir Winston's robust health that it is not easy to imagine the famous British statesman subjected to strict doctors' orders. It is a matter for considerable relief and satisfaction to know he is not suffering from any physical disability. Sir Winston has been working too arduously over State affairs and complete relaxation for a few weeks is expected to restore the Prime Minister to full health. The indisposition of Britain's leading statesman and politician at any time must cause misgivings; at this particular moment it is doubly unfortunate. It means that the British Government is deprived temporarily of its two principal pillars—Sir Winston Churchill and Mr. Anthony Eden—and presents the Cabinet with added problems. But to the Prime Minister his indisposition is a particularly severe blow at this time for it entails another postponement of the Bermuda three power talks of which he is the instigator. Sir Winston has made it known that he regards the proposed conference as vital to the current international situation and quite capable of leading to decisions and actions of a far-reaching nature affecting relations between Soviet Russia and the Western world. Moreover, Sir Winston's active leadership and guidance is particularly needed at this moment with the Korean situation having reached such a critical phase. Britain's domestic political affairs can safely be left to Mr. R. A. Butler and his Cabinet colleagues for the time being, but the inspiration and wisdom of Sir Winston Churchill in tackling of international problems is needed more now than ever before. The speedy recovery of Sir Winston is the prayer of the entire free world.

Seoul Talks

IT is reported that Dr. Syngman Rhee and President Eisenhower's personal envoy have reached an agreement in principle regarding conclusion of an armistice between the Communists and the United Nations forces in Korea. This may mean anything and everything is awaited. Whatever so-called concessions Mr. Eisenhower may have made to Dr. Rhee it is perfectly obvious they cannot be of a nature which in any way violates or undermines the basic principles on which the United Nations Command reach a truce agreement with the Reds. But this may not satisfy the Communists who, quite clearly, are suspicious of the talks now going on in Seoul. On the face of things, Mr. Eisenhower can hardly go any further than his original offer of a mutual security pact with the South Koreans and a reiteration of assurances that the United States, together with the rest of the United Nations, will strive for the reunification of Korea. But Dr. Rhee has got to offer something in exchange, and whatever it is, it will need to satisfy the Communists that the terms of an armistice agreement can and will be wholly fulfilled. It is a delicate problem and there is no lack of sympathy for President Eisenhower in the present embarrassing position in which he has been placed.

EAST GERMAN URANIUM WORKERS IN REVOLT

Defy Russian Execution Squads

MINE SHAFTS FLOODED

Berlin, June 28. Tens of thousands of East German uranium workers defying Red Army firing execution squads and mass arrests continue to revolt against Communist rule, reliable reports reaching Allied sources here said today.

Partial paralysis still gripped the Leuna Chemical and Buna Synthetic Rubber plants near Merseburg, the Ammendorf freight car construction plant and big machine building factories at Halle, it was reported.

The workers' revolt against Communist rule continued in defiance of Soviet bayonets, waves of reprisals, arrests and executions and the frantic efforts of the East Zone Communist government to placate workers and get the situation back to normal.

Originally more than 100,000 workers in the strategic and highly secret uranium mining belt in Saxony were reported to have taken part in the revolt. Reports reaching Allied sources here said they flooded many of the mine shafts, putting them out of action probably for four months.

The unrest reportedly started in the uranium mining area as far back as June 14—three days before the widespread discontent of East German workers exploded into a bloody uprising throughout the Soviet Zone.

Strong Communist "people's police" reinforcements were reported to have been moved in there at that time. Five thousand miners from the state-owned uranium corporation seized more than 100 trucks and drove into a nearby town. There they overturned Communist police cars, smashed their rifles, opened up the women's goal and held control of the city until Russian tanks were rushed in and opened fire.

Unrest among the uranium workers was particularly serious because a high percentage are police officers sentenced to forced labour there. The whole uranium area was sealed off from the rest of the Soviet zone owing to its vital strategic nature and only skimpy reports of conditions there ever have seeped through to the outside world.

Parts of the East Zone railway network also were reported to be tied up by strikes, particularly between Berlin and the Polish border. Large quantities of steel were said to be piling up in the big state-owned Stalin Works at Pucstenberg on the border due to lack of trains to haul it away.—United Press.

ON A VOLCANO

Berlin, June 28. East Berlin today spent its second Sunday under martial law, imposed by the Soviet authorities on June 17, day of the big anti-Communist revolt in East Germany.

To Western eyes, peering between the pillars of the Brandenburg Gate, "the gateway to East Berlin," all seemed quiet.

But reports from Halle, Magdeburg, Rostock, Leipzig, and several other large towns in East Germany suggested the Soviet troops were sitting on a volcano. Sullen unrest was seething everywhere, according to the big anti-Communist revolt in East Germany.

The East German radio and press for the past few days has been coaxing the people to regard the Russian troops still controlling key points as their friends and to show their loyalty to the Government.

Photographs in the papers showed Russian troops dancing with East German girls, fondling babies and receiving presents from the citizens.

But refugees said that the wave of mass arrests had not yet ceased. Nearly 70 heavy sentences—up to life terms—have been announced, though

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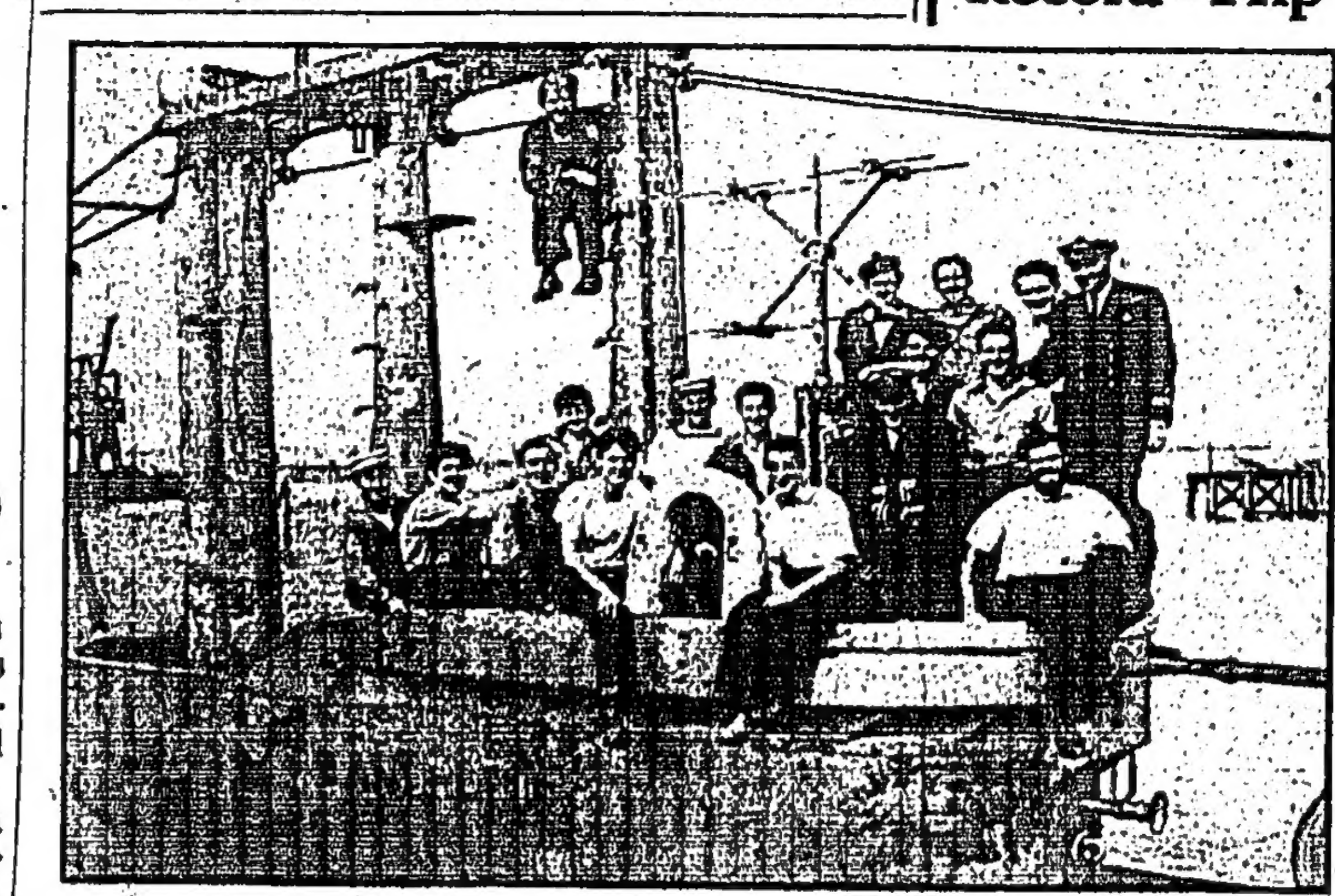
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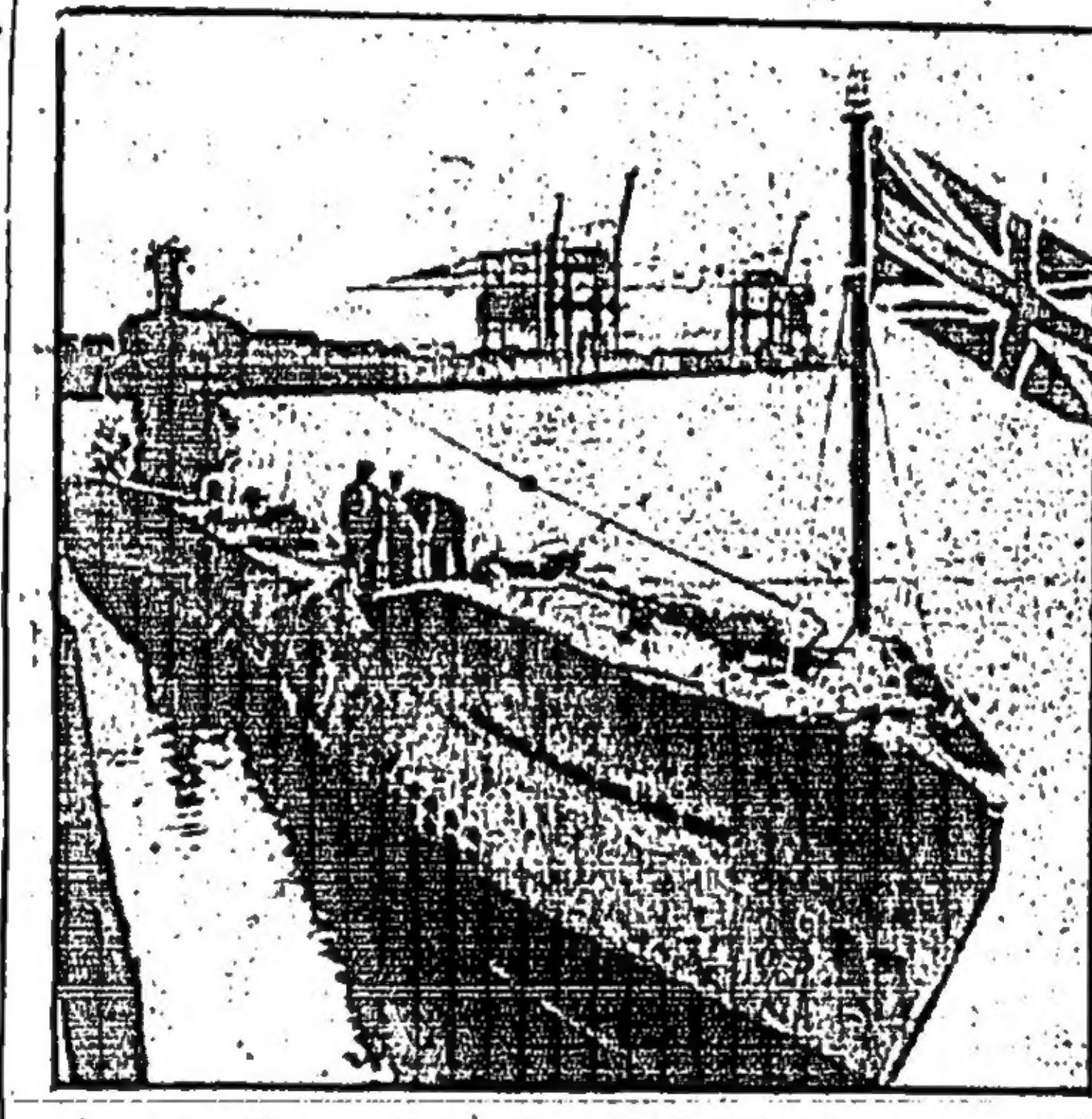
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Submarine's Record Trip



Travelling under water all the way by means of its "Snort" tube, a British submarine, HMS Andrew, recently arrived in Britain after its record-breaking voyage across the Atlantic. Top picture shows some of the crew at Portland after the trip, and above, HMS Andrew in harbour.—Reuterphotos.

Sir Winston Churchill's Illness Cabinet Reshuffle May Be Necessary

London, June 28. Sir Winston Churchill, forced by his doctors to rest, will keep overall charge of foreign policy and allow Mr. R. A. Butler, his 50-year-old aide, to run Britain's day to day affairs as "temporary Prime Minister." Mr. Butler will hold his first Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

But this is a situation that cannot be continued indefinitely, and political quarters here foresee a Government reshuffle unless Sir Winston recaptures his old physical form after a respite from the mass of his duties.

The whole question of the future composition of the Conservative Party may well hang on these two considerations:

1. Whether the Prime Minister, whom President Roosevelt once described as having the reputation of being "the world's worst patient" will bow completely to the doctors' orders and resist the itch to plunge into work as soon as he feels a little better.
2. The speed with which Mr. Anthony Eden, Britain's Foreign Secretary, recovers his normal health. Mr. Eden, now convalescing in the United States after a third operation for gall bladder trouble, is reported to be making satisfactory progress, but the general impression is that he will be unfit to take over full duties at the Foreign Office before autumn.

BIGGER QUERY

The bigger question mark is posed by the position of Sir Winston himself. At his age, half way through his 70th year, a doctor's warning means something more than merely taking a holiday before dashing into work again at the old feverish pace.

As matters stand, Mr. Butler—who is the Government's chief economic expert (Chancellor of the Exchequer) becomes virtually acting Prime Minister and still runs his Treasury job. This arrangement leaves the Foreign Office unmanned by a member of the Cabinet.

Sir Winston will guide major policy decisions from his country home, and the Marquess of Salisbury, Lord President of the Council, will be available for consultation.

But the day to day running of the Foreign Office will be the job of Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State who is in the Cabinet.

This Foreign Affairs "team" arrangement coincides with one of the most important moments in international affairs.

The Western Big Three conference, which was to have opened on July 8, has been postponed on account of Sir Winston's indisposition but it has not been abandoned and its need is as great as ever. One of the British Prime Minister's main aims was to obtain full accord with President Eisenhower and the French Prime Minister, Charles de Gaulle, on the subject of the Korean truce.

Police With Guns, Spears And Bayonets Raid Meeting

Johannesburg, June 28. Seventy police, with sten guns, rifles, bayonets and spears, today raided an Indian conference at Sophiatown, Western Johannesburg and dragged from the platform Mr. T. M. Cachalia, joint secretary of the South African Indian Congress.

He was charged with attending a meeting in contravention of a ban imposed by Mr. Charles Swart, Minister of Justice, under the suppression of Communism Act.

The meeting had been called in protest at a proposal to remove non-Europeans from the Western areas of Johannesburg. Three other Indians were also arrested.

Mr. Cachalia, besides his job in the South African Indian Congress, is also joint secretary of a joint action committee formed by his organisation and the African National Congress to resist the Malan Government's racial policy.

Conference delegates booed loudly as Mr. Cachalia was pulled from the platform, led up the aisle and to the door, but there was no clash.

OBSTRUCTION CHARGE

Three other Indians were also arrested. They were picked up before the start of the conference on a charge of obstructing the police when they tried to prevent plainclothes men entering the hall without a warrant.

Father Trevor Huddleston, head of the Anglican Mission, read to the meeting a message from Mr. Patrick Duncan, son of a former Governor-General of the Union, who was arrested at the end of last year for entering an African location while taking part in a campaign in defiance of the racial segregation laws.

Mr. Duncan said he had appealed against his conviction on that occasion to test the validity of the law he considered unjust. But now, to protest against the proposal to remove non-Europeans from Johannesburg's western areas, he would abandon his appeal and serve the 100 days compulsory labour which he was sentenced to previously.

One of the arrested men T. Ramaswamy Naidoo, is the adopted son of the late Mahatma Gandhi.

Late tonight all the arrested men were still in custody walk-out bail.—Reuter.

Lightning Cuts Off Power

Vienna, June 28. A flash of lightning today knocked out Vienna's power supply system for almost an hour and power had to be supplied to the city from the provinces to keep vital installations going.—Reuter.

Postponement Of Bermuda Talks Not Unwelcome

AFFECTED BY STALEMATE IN KOREAN TRUCE

London, June 28. The inter-Allied stalemate in Korea is cited in Washington as one reason for welcoming postponement of the Bermuda conference between Britain, France and the United States because of Sir Winston Churchill's need for rest.

Americans hoped that Bermuda, following a Korean truce, would help the Big Three towards straightening out their differences on Far Eastern policy. This would pave the way for a peaceful settlement with the Communists, ending the bloodshed in Korea, Indo-China and Malaya.

Until the Allies' differences with President Syngman Rhee of South Korea are settled, these are bound to cut across the Great Powers' plans for a general Far East settlement.

Britain and France who favour an early meeting between Soviet leaders and the West, disagree with the United States Government, which has "an open mind" on this subject as an objective of the Bermuda talks.

It seems unlikely that the Bermuda talks could have preceded anything more than a continuation of the Big Three disagreement, expressed in a vague formula approving that the East and West should get together to resolve their differences some time.

Herr Erich Ollenhauer, leader of the West German Social Democratic Opposition Party, said today a "very serious situation" had been created by the further postponement of the talks.

He told a party rally at Duisburg, in the Ruhr, that it was a "burning necessity" for the West to agree on its policy towards the Soviet Union.

Herr Ollenhauer said it was quite possible the Soviet Union, for foreign policy reasons, might still further loosen its policy in the Eastern zone of Germany. The unarmed uprising in East Berlin and East Germany gave the West more strength than all its divisions, he declared.

The Bermuda postponement may have the embarrassing result for the West German Government of projecting the meeting into the last few weeks of the current election campaign.

The elections are due early in September (probably the sixth) and foreign policy is a main issue.—Reuter.

Shawcross's Tribute

Abingdon, June 28. Sir Hartley Shawcross, a Minister in the last Labour Government, paid a tribute to Sir Winston Churchill tonight while campaigning for an Opposition candidate in a bye-election.

"I think it is true to say that had he (Sir Winston) not been at the leadership of the country in the year 1940, you and I might not be here on this platform discussing our political differences the way we are now," he said.—Reuter.

Coronation Lights Go Out

London, June 28. Slighters in London had their last chance tonight to see the twinkling magic of the Coronation illuminations in the Mall.

Tomorrow the Golden Crowns and gleaming silver balls will hang in darkness and the pale blue triumphal arches which soar over this broad avenue outside Buckingham Palace will be vague silhouettes against the night sky.

Photographers were out in force taking their last pictures of London's finest Coronation decorations before the lights went out.—Reuter.

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Weather Plays Tricks In Europe

London, June 28. The weather played tricks today in Europe with heat waves in the north and cold in the south.

Hundreds of reindeer died from heat in Finnish Lapland within the Arctic Circle. But Italy had rare summer rain and thunderstorms.

In Denmark, Norway and Sweden, where rain is a normal summer visitor, a week-long heat wave continued, and there was no threat of bad weather in prospect.

Other Reuter cables reported: Brussels: Fine and warm today, but heavy rain in some districts.

Paris: Clouds returned after a week of sunshine.

Frankfurt: Floods in South-west Germany were receding and there was sunshine in most parts.

Vienna: Hot nearly all over Austria.

New York: Summer heat continued today in a belt from New England to the south-western states. But from the Great Lakes westward to California it was cool, with thunderstorms in the middle West. A tornado near Adair, Iowa, killed one person and injured two.—Reuter.

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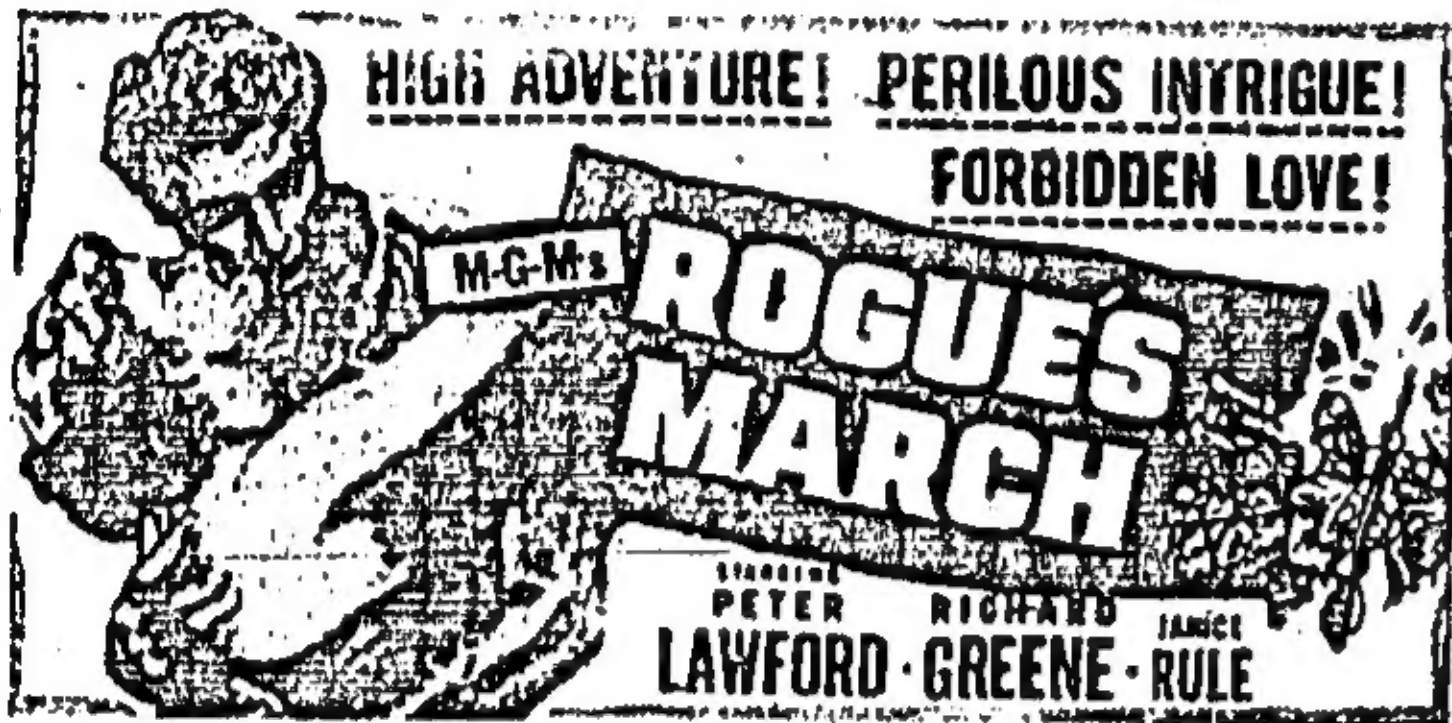
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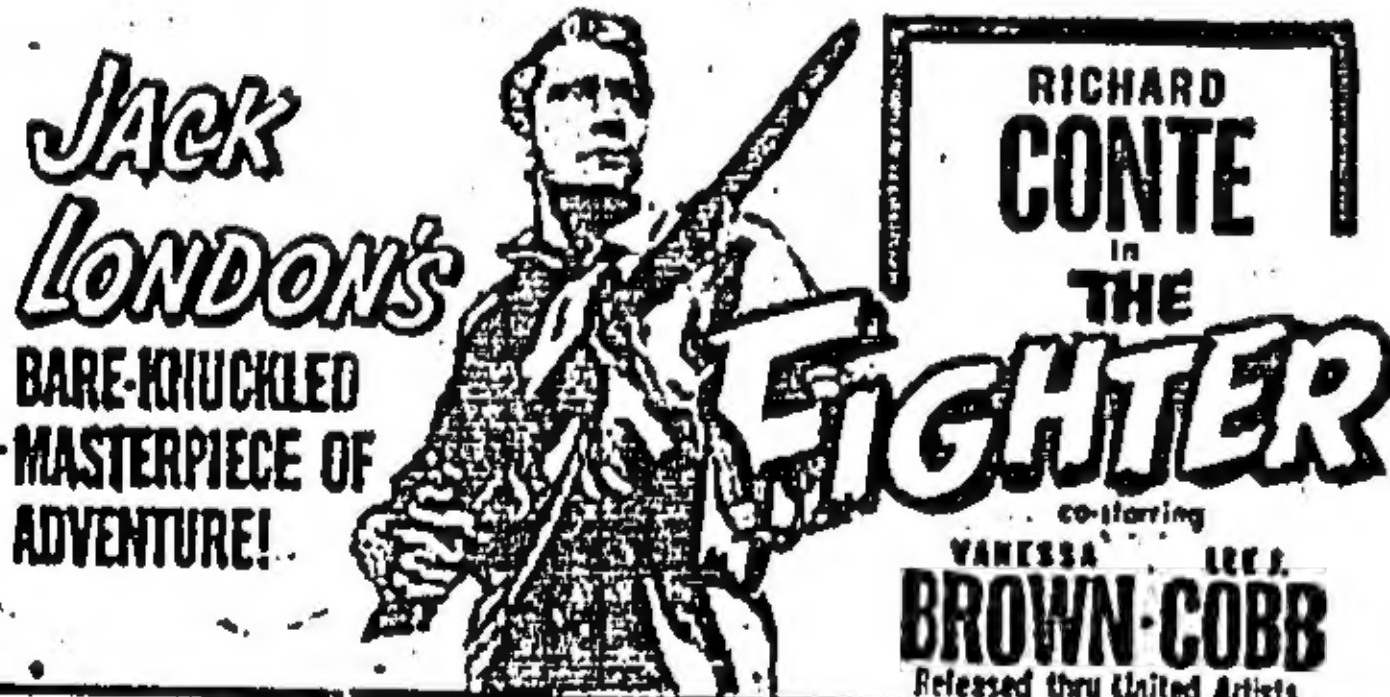
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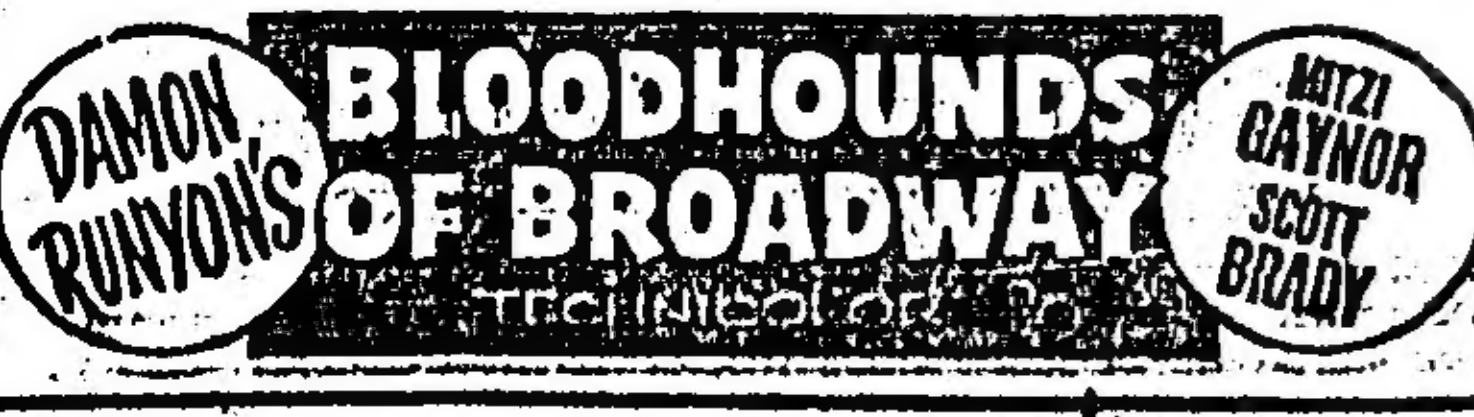
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COMING ATTRACTION



RHEE SUPPORTERS' MOVE?

Predicted Attempt To Amend The Constitution



The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh received, among others, Captain (First Rank) O.V. Rudakov (left) of the Soviet cruiser Sverdlov on board the Royal yacht—the despatch vessel HMS Surprise—before the Spithead naval review.—Reuterphoto.

Amnesty For War Criminals And PI Collaborators

Manila, June 28.
The Philippines will observe Independence Day on July 4 by pardoning a number of collaborators and Japanese war criminals.

President Elpidio Quirino yesterday signed an official list to be made public on July 4, of those to be pardoned or have their sentences commuted.

The President's action was believed to be motivated by a desire to foster better relations between Japan and the Philippines. An official spokesman said the clemency might hasten settlement of the Philippines demand for war reparations from Japan.

It is understood here that among the prisoners to be sent to Japan are Lieutenant General Siso Yokohama and Rear Admiral Takasue Furuse, whose death sentences have been commuted to life imprisonment. Among these pardoned are Lieutenant Generals Yoshida Hayashi and Kendoishi Masuoka, who were serving life terms.

The President also pardoned between 300 and 350 collaborators during the Japanese occupation, sentenced after their failure to take advantage of the General Amnesty issued by the late President Manuel Roxas.

About 113 poms detained in Muntinlupa prisons outside Manila since the Liberation are among those who will benefit from the executive clemency. Some will be pardoned and sent home. Others sentenced to death will have the sentences commuted to life imprisonment and will be sent to Japan to serve the rest of their time at Sugamo prison.

POPE'S EFFORT
A year ago the Upper House of the Japanese Diet (Parliament) urged the Government to ask the Philippines Government to allow Japanese war criminals to serve the remainder of their sentences in Japan.

The resolution said the Philippines held 200 Japanese war criminals.

Last September Vice-President Fernando Lopez said all Japanese war criminals in the Philippines might soon be returned to Japan.

The Mainichi Shimbun reported in August 1951 that the Pope had made "unstinted efforts" to secure a review of sentences on all Japanese war criminals held by the Philippines.

A Japanese businessman has arrived here with three thick books containing the signatures of 5,000,000 Japanese asking for an early release of Japanese war prisoners. Japanese civic societies launched a nationwide campaign asking the Philippines Government to "have mercy on the poms"—Reuter.

Another "First" For Britain

London, June 28.
Two new British prop-jet air services are in operation on Wednesday when Viscount airlines start flying daily between London and Copenhagen and Stockholm and a daily between London and Zurich.

The 315 m.p.h. turbo-prop Viscounts will cut the London-Stockholm schedule by 45 minutes.—Reuter.

Object To Make Veteran Leader President For Life

Seoul, June 29.

Experienced political observers say that four men stand out as probable successors to the 77-year-old South Korean President, Dr Syngman Rhee.

According to South Korea's constitution Rhee cannot be re-elected when his second term of office expires in July 1956.

But political observers believe that Dr Rhee's supporters in the National Assembly will attempt to amend the Constitution and make him President for life.

Past experience has shown that Dr Rhee is master of South Korea, and any opposition to such a move would probably present no difficulty.

During the Presidential elections last summer, Dr Rhee accused a number of opposition party members of the Assembly of being involved in a Communist-directed plot to overthrow the Government.

An attempt was made to assassinate Dr Rhee. The pistol used in the attempt was faulty and failed to go off. Some observers said that it was never meant to be fired.

Dr Rhee declared martial law in Pusan, the temporary seat of government, and enforced the order with a display of force by police and army units.

Several members of the Assembly were arrested. The aging President was re-elected to his second term of office while opponents took refuge in the Assembly building and in American army installations.

JOHN CHIANG
Among those who went into hiding was 64-year-old John Chiang, Dr Rhee's strongest opponent in the elections.

Dr Rhee's supporters accused Chiang of being connected with the alleged Communist plot. But foreign observers, and many Koreans too, thought that the charge was merely made to discredit Chiang in the eyes of the voters.

Chiang is at present living near Pusan. But his exact whereabouts are known only to a few close supporters. Although he is well-known abroad and in South Korea's main cities, he is relatively unknown in rural areas where Dr Rhee is popular.

Educated in the United States, Chiang returned to Korea to become Principal of a Catholic mission school in Seoul. He held the post for 17 years and received the Order of St. Sylvester from the Pope for his work.

At the end of the Japanese occupation, he entered politics and became South Korea's chief delegate to the United Nations in 1948. He was special envoy to the Pope in Rome the same year.

In 1949, he was appointed South Korean Ambassador to the United States and later special envoy to Australia and New Zealand.

In 1950, Chiang was elected Prime Minister, but resigned the following year to become an independent member of the Assembly. He was, however, believed to favour the official opposition party, the Democratic Nationalists.

F. H. SHINICKY
Another member of the opposition regarded as a possible successor is the present Chairman of the National Assembly, F. H. Shinicky, who went to London to attend Queen Elizabeth's Coronation.

Shinicky was also involved in the political crisis which shook South Korea last summer. He was a candidate for the Presidency, but when Dr Rhee announced that he would run for re-election Shinicky withdrew.

Shinicky graduated from a Japanese University in 1913, and almost immediately afterwards joined the provisional Korean Government then in exile at Nanking in China.

After Korea's liberation, he became President of Kookmin University in Seoul, and published a daily newspaper.

In 1948, he was elected chairman of the National Assembly, a post he has held ever since.

Two members of Dr Rhee's own party are also mentioned as likely successors. They are 66-year-old General "Iron Horse" Lee Bum Suk and "Police King" Chang Taik Sang.

Both men played a big part in getting Dr Rhee re-elected last summer. Both "fell out of favour" shortly afterwards.

FOUGHT JAPANESE
Lee, who was Home Minister at the time, ran for the vice-Presidency. But Dr Rhee withdrew his support five days before the votes went to the polls and backed 80-year-old Han Tai Yung instead. Lee was defeated.

Korean political circles say that Dr Rhee withdrew his support because Lee was "becoming too strong" and "with well-known and popular among the voters".

Dr Rhee preferred Han Tai Yung because of his advanced age, and because he has stated that he has "no political ambitions".

General Lee fought the Japanese in Manchuria as commander of the guerrilla "Korean Independent Army".

In 1948, he became South Korea's first Independence Prime Minister, and in 1949-50 he was Ambassador to Nationalist China.

Since his "fall from favour", he has not held any important government posts.

CHIANG TAIK SANG
Chang Taik Sang, who was educated at Edinburgh in Scotland, is believed to be less powerful than Lee.

During the Japanese occupation, he lived at Taegu and took no part in social or political activities.

When the occupation ended, he became chief of Seoul Metropolitan Police and has since been known as "Police King". He played a major role in suppressing Communism in South Korea.

In 1948, he was appointed South Korea's delegate at the 6th United Nations General Assembly.

He was Prime Minister during the Presidential elections last summer, but was later ousted from the post by Dr Rhee for being "pro-Japanese".

Observers here say that Dr Rhee's Liberals would probably support Lee and Anng, but personal rivalry between the two would give Shinicky and Chiang a head start in an election campaign.

An unknown factor in any future Presidential race would be South Korea's present Prime Minister, 48-year-old Park Tae Chin.

Park is regarded here as the most powerful figure in Dr Rhee's party and enjoys the President's full confidence.

But so far he has shown no outward interest in stepping into Dr Rhee's shoes.

However, observers say that this may be because Dr Rhee dislikes those who appear eager to succeed him.—Reuter.

Pontiff Visits Peter's Tomb

Vatican City, June 28.

Pope Plus the Twelfth, surrounded by Vatican and Papal bodyguards, prayed tonight at the tomb of the Apostle Peter on the eve of the Feast of St Peter and St Paul.

The vast Basilica of St Peter, draped in red and gold damask for tomorrow's feast, was closed to the public during the ceremony.

Tomorrow, a public holiday in Italy, tens of thousands of people will file past the ancient bronze statue of St Peter in the Basilica to kiss his foot.—Reuter.

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. **QUEEN'S PRINCESS** AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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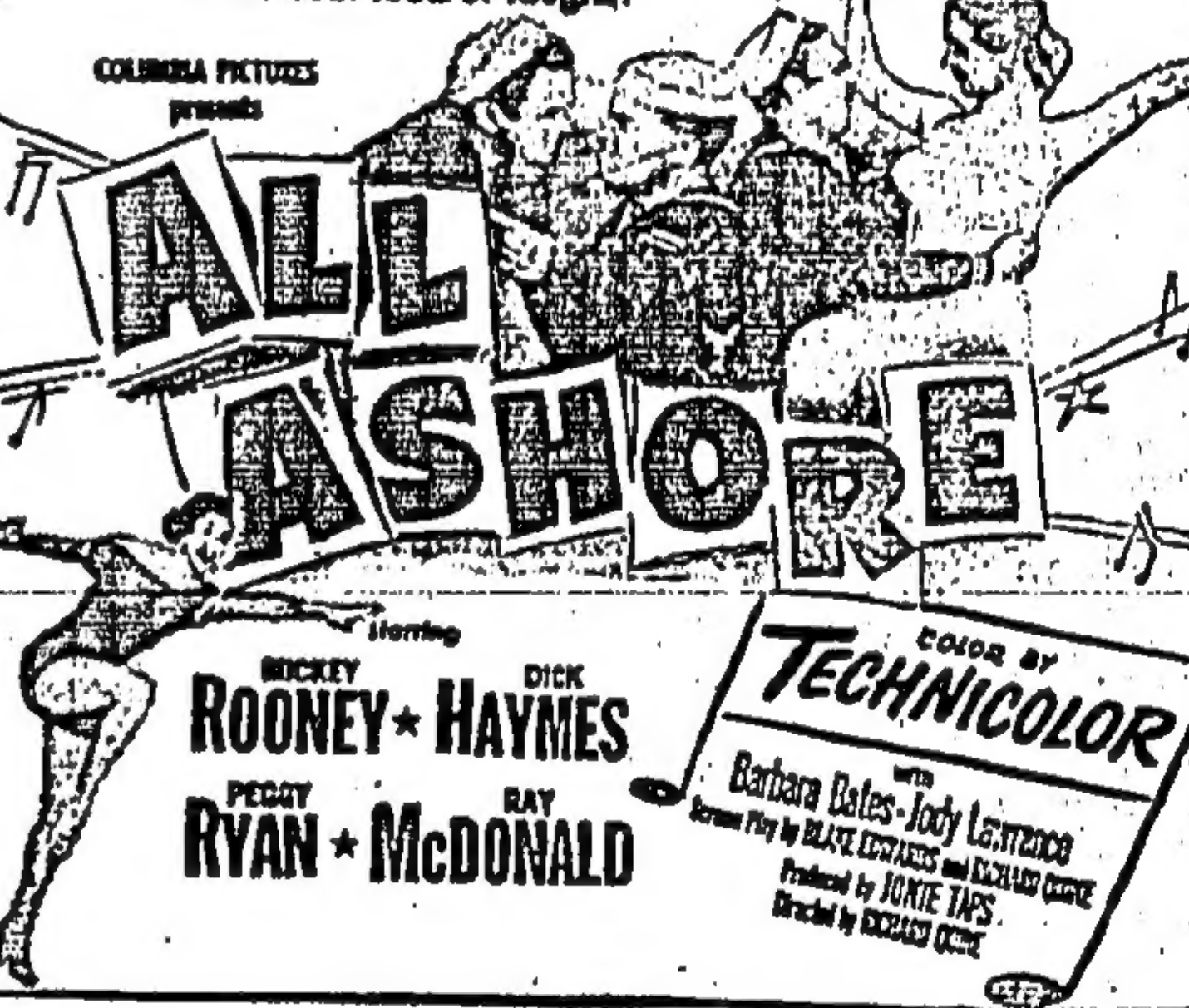
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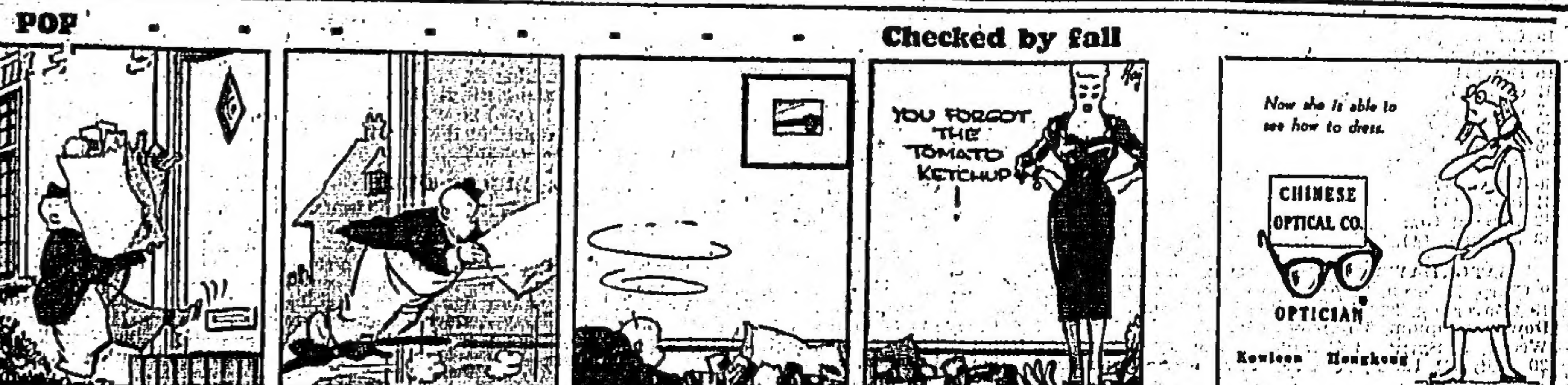
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Big 4 Talks Prospects Fading Into Background

Made Fortune Out Of Stalin's Death

Stockholm, June 28. The Soviet Estonian Communist newspaper Hamva Haal tells the story of a man who made a fortune out of Stalin's death.

Arnold Mendes, a haberdasher, bought up gramophone records praising the Russian leader when they were going cheap after his death.

Then he melted them down and turned them into trouser buttons.

"The rogue made thousands of roubles in this way," the newspaper complained.

He also got himself 22 years imprisonment.—Reuter.

GAULLIST MINISTERS IN NEW CABINET

Paris, June 29. M. Joseph Laniel today presents his newly-formed government to the President of the Republic, M. Vincent Auriol.

M. Auriol has already approved its composition. A bigger test comes tomorrow when the Cabinet faces the National Assembly which voted M. Laniel into office last week with a good majority, ending a 37-day Cabinet crisis.

M. Laniel will complete his Administration early this week by appointing about 20 junior Ministers.

His Cabinet contains three Gaullists—the first time this group has served in a coalition Government. There is also one member of the group which split from the Gaullists.

In addition there are seven Conservatives, including the Prime Minister, five Popular Republicans, four Radicals and near-Radicals.

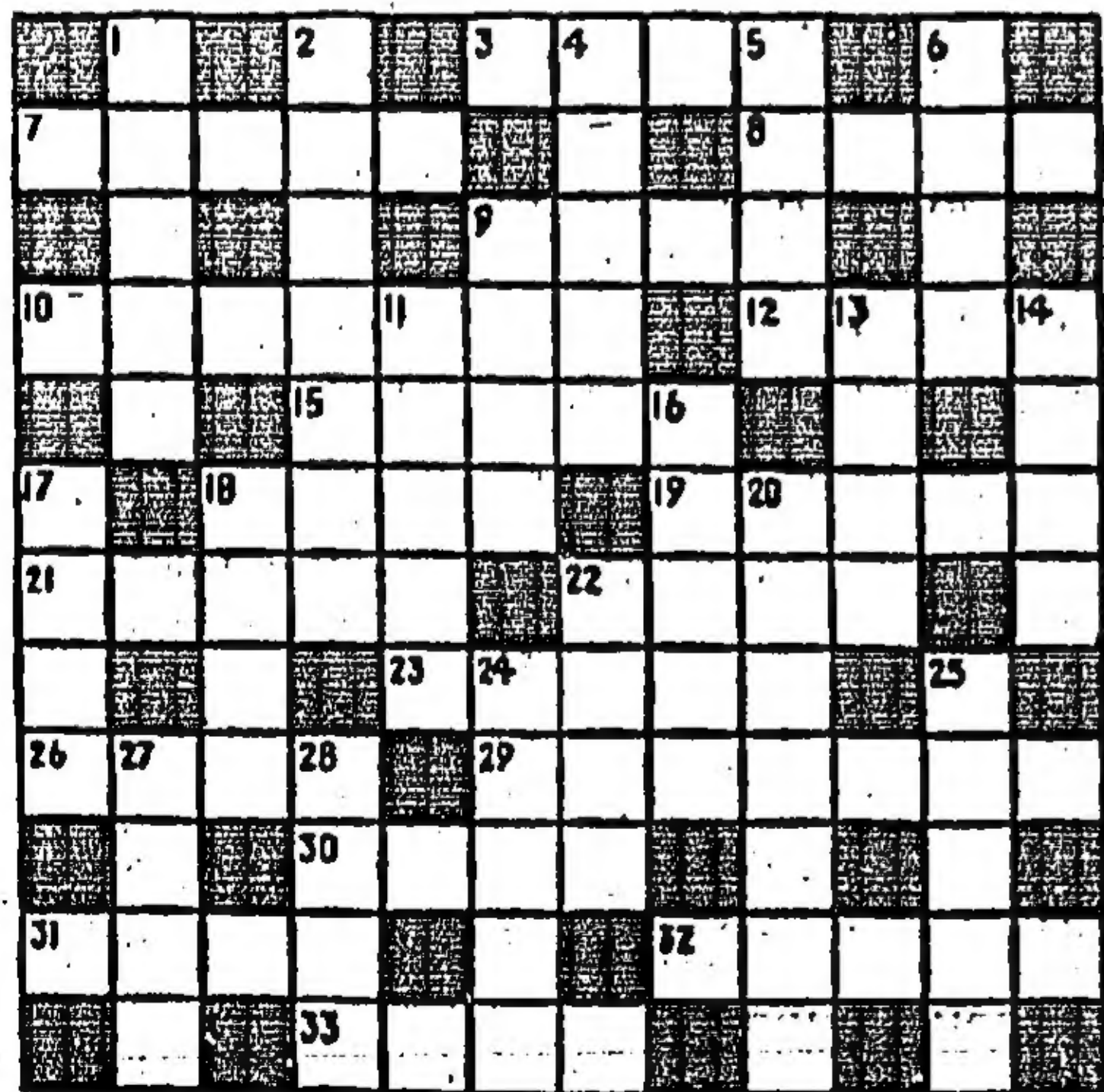
M. Georges Bidault remains Foreign Minister. M. Jean Lacombe, under criticism for his handling of the Indo-China problem, is dropped.

M. Laniel plans to appoint a Secretary of State for Indo-China who will work under the direction of M. Paul Reynaud, Deputy Prime Minister.—Reuter.

Briton Told To Go

Teheran, June 28. Mr Frank Ellis, described as a long-time British resident of Teheran who formerly worked for Cable and Wireless, a British concern, has been ordered to leave Persia. He was accused of "questionable activities against Iran."—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS:**
- Sullen (4).
 - Imposter (5).
 - Bedouin (4).
 - Hoeftic (4).
 - Gato-crash (7).
 - Outhouse (4).
 - Lifeless (5).
 - Continent (4).
 - Set (5).
 - Get up (4).
 - Radishes (5).
 - Finishes (4).
 - Attempted (7).
 - Wood (4).
 - Brink (4).
 - Conceal (5).
 - Meditate (4).
- DOWN:**
- Incorrect (5).
 - Dawn (7).
 - Ship (5).
 - Values (4).
 - Rescue (4).
 - Thought (4).
 - Join (5).
 - Enormous (4).
 - Tortible (4).
 - Reminds of some fault (5).
 - Clever (4).
 - Purched (4).
 - Attack (7).
 - Hazard (4).
 - Intends (5).
 - Enso off (5).
 - Naked (4).
 - Check (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across—1 Horror, 7 Ever, 9 Chirp, 10 Siren, 11 Adds, 13 Commending, 15 Gear, 16 Elan, 19 Converting, 22 Moor, 24 Prior, 25 Leave, 26 Bent, 27 Styles, Down—3 Orlan, 3 Repose, 4 Reside, 5 Deranges, 6 Tend, 8 Wedge, 12 Spring, 13 Cream, 14 Minority, 17 Acorn, 19 Avert, 20 Italy, 21 June, 23 Open.

Enosis Drive Quickening

Nicosia, Cyprus, June 28. Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus told 10,000 people at a rally here today he would accept help from the East as well as the West to achieve the union of Cyprus with Greece (enosis).

The Archbishop, long an advocate of the British Colony's union with Greece, proclaimed "a bitter struggle to rid ourselves of British slave rule."

His voice often drowned by shouts of "enosis," he took the oath "to continue the battle for freedom at any price" and invited the crowd to join in the struggle.—Reuter.

Where Bishops Wear Red Stars

Domination Of The Commissar Over Conscience

Edward M. Korry, United Press Manager for France, was one of several American correspondents who went to Budapest recently for the Communist-sponsored "peace conference" there. The conference marked the first time since the trial of Josef Cardinal Mindszenty that this Iron Curtain country has been opened to American correspondents.

(By EDWARD M. KORRY)

Budapest, June 29.

Rude changes strike the eye of the traveller returning to this capital of satellite Hungary after an absence of more than four years.

Catholic Bishops wearing Communist Red Star decorations on their robes... shuttered or empty stores by the dozens... the secret police headquarters in the biggest new buildings... long queues outside pawn and food shops... one uniform for every three civilians.

They reflect the triumph of the Communists over the predominantly Catholic population of Hungary. Many new buildings have been erected. An underground railway is under construction. Trams and buses trundle by and give an impression of bustle on the main intersections.

At first sight Budapest and Hungary may not make an impression. Many new buildings have been erected. An underground railway is under construction. Trams and buses trundle by and give an impression of bustle on the main intersections.

The rays of sunlight on the cotton dresses of what have long been recognized as the most beautiful women in Europe is not an unpleasant experience. And there are a few Western-style night clubs where a State solicitor about the activities of foreigners will be only too happy to supply a collectivized bar girl for the night free of charge.

Most important of all changes is the way the Communists have cemented their hold on the nation.

Was here to attend the trial of Josef Cardinal Mindszenty in February, 1949, militiamen walking in pairs and carrying cocked Tommy guns patrolled almost every street and avenue.

VIVID CONTRAST

Soviet troops were also in plentiful evidence and the sentiment of the population which had not forgotten the brutal and rapine entrance of the Red Army in 1945 was bitterly acute. People talked of leaving—and not too discreetly—because it was then possible to buy your way out legally as well as fleeing across a frontier.

The Church had not been cowed either. Mindszenty had been arrested, his confession had been published, and the Communists congratulated themselves on how well the recitation in court had gone off.

But in the villages and the towns there were priests who spat upon the ground trod by the local Red bosses and who urged their flocks to hold out.

The Jewish community, still one of the biggest in Europe despite the terrible ravages of the Nazi occupation, had not yet felt the full disillusion of being

Czechs Wooded By Govt

Vienna, June 28. Czechs are to be given Government loans to buy furniture, planes and week-end houses, Cetecka, the official Czechoslovak news agency, reported today.

Maximum loans for furniture will be Crowns 8,000 (about £27) and for week-end houses Crowns 12,000 (about £39).

These houses cost Crowns 7,000 (about £20), Crowns 11,000 (about £29) and Crowns 12,000 (about £33).

Maximum loans for musical instruments will be Crowns 15,000 (about £42). Grand pianos cost Crowns 14,000 and upright pianos Crowns 8,400.

The loans are repayable by instalments over three years and will be charged 2½ per cent interest, the agency said.—Reuter.

Secret Visit By Scientist

Sydney, June 28. The Australian Minister of Supply, Mr Howard Beale, today refused to comment on reports that the British atomic scientist, Sir William Penney, had made a secret visit to the Woomera Rocket Range.

The reports said Sir William had made a survey choosing a testing site for atomic weapons.

The announcement on the atomic test made last week did not indicate what type of weapons would be tested but it was reported that they would include guided missiles with atomic warheads.—France-Press.

EDMUND HILLARY'S REVELATION

NEARLY TURNED BACK ON THE FINAL CLIMB

New Delhi, June 28. Sir Edmund Hillary said today that he and Tensing nearly gave up their successful climb of Everest when they hit a dangerous snow patch on the way to the 29,002-foot peak.

"Climbing it was fairly strenuous," he said in an interview over New Delhi radio. "At one patch, before we reached the (lower) south summit, the snow was in a dangerous condition. Both Tensing and I were rather doubtful whether to go on."

"But finally we persisted."

The expedition leader, Colonel Sir John Hunt, and Sir Edmund Hillary's companion, Tensing, were also interviewed. Tensing got a fright from the enthusiastic crowd which mobbed him and his fellow mountaineers when they arrived by air from Calcutta.

He looked scared and near to tears as he was swept away for a quarter of a mile before the police extricated him and bundled him into a Nepalese Embassy car. He is staying at the Embassy.

Mr Nehru, Prime Minister of India, tonight gave a reception for the Everest Expedition.

Tensing held a press conference at the Embassy. He told the assembled reporters that he and Hillary were lucky to get to the top of the 29,002-foot peak at a time when there was no gale or strong breeze—otherwise they would have been swept away.

He added they could not stay at the summit for more than 10 minutes before having to turn back.

He said the weather was the most important factor which contributed to the success of the expedition.

Asked if it was possible to reach the summit without the aid of oxygen, Tensing said it was very difficult for anyone—even with extraordinary powers of endurance—to go above 28,000 feet without extra oxygen.

Three Problems

Colonel Hunt said in his radio interview there were three major mountaineering problems on Everest:

1. The icefall of the Khumbu Glacier—a mass of tumbling shifting iceblocks. It took 10 days to make a route across this hazard.

2. The face of Lhotse, Everest's neighbour—the "crux of the climb"—rising suddenly 4,000 feet from the Western Cwm (hollow).

3. The final climb to the Peak which soared above the South Col "to our surprise and dismay" like a whole new mountain to be tackled.—Reuter.

Indonesians Reassured

Darwin, June 28. Dr Joseph Luns, the Dutch Foreign Minister, who arrived tonight for an eight-day official visit, said he had assured Indonesian leaders he would not negotiate a military or political treaty with Australia over New Guinea.

Dr Luns said he planned to have talks with the Australian Government on "matters of common interest," including technical co-operation between Australia and Dutch New Guinea.

He would also discuss Dutch immigration to Australia.

"I do not contemplate talks of a military nature," Mr Luns added.

After leaving Australia, Dr Luns will visit Australia and Dutch New Guinea.—Reuter.

OPERATION ON NASSER

Cairo, June 28. Lieutenant Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of Egypt, is to undergo a major operation on his gall bladder.

Nasser's chief lieutenant since the military coup d'etat ousted ex-King Farouk, had an operation for appendicitis today.

Colonel Nasser is Vice-Premier and Minister of the Interior.—Reuter.

Rotterdam Builds Network Of Latest Radar Stations

Rotterdam, June 29.

Seven radar stations strung out along the 22-kilometre (15-mile) waterway leading to this port will within two years provide the world's biggest and most up-to-date bad weather navigation aid.

Fog will no longer hinder ships when the 3,000,000-guilder (about £300,000) network is completed. Using a new technique based on research they will be able to navigate "blind" with an accuracy of 10 metres (just over 10 yards).

Just as aircraft are "home" in land to will ships in this vital waterway, one of the busiest in the world with about 80 ships passing every day be guided from the shore stations to their berth or to the open sea.

They will be given their position by bearing and distance not from a particular radar station but from the landmark or leading light which they would use in ordinary conditions of visibility.

The accuracy achieved in a series of tests was found to be one-tenth of a degree in bearing and six metres in distance. The planners say these errors will be only slightly larger under adverse conditions.

This position "plotting by means" of the new Dutch "Rapiot" system is only part of the story. Ships will also be given a course to steer and will be told the position of other ships and any obstacles to be skirted.

The seven stations closely linked to each other will plot the waterway and main harbour area so thoroughly that even the smallest vessel will be detected wherever it may be. The headquarters station in Rotterdam will be in constant contact with pilots aboard moving ships by walkie talkie radio.

Each post will be responsible for its own section of the waterway. Pilots who in thick fog can hardly see across the bridge will place themselves and the ship they guide entirely in the hands of the shore watchers.

No longer will each ship have to creep through fog with look-out force and lift and foghorn blaring.

If the promise of "Rapiot" comes true, the terrors of fog will have largely disappeared. Man will have conquered yet another obstacle raised by nature.—Reuter.

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FAVOURITE FOR THE BIG RACE

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YOU'VE GOT TO BE TOUGH THESE DAYS

By Beverley Baxter, M.P.

LIFE has not been dull in London these last few weeks. The Coronation belongs to history but the swirling crowds continue to fill the streets so as to enjoy the illuminations and decorations. The Theatres, cinemas and pubs are having a hard time to compete with the attraction of the decorations, and traffic jams have become a seemingly permanent fixture.

But already many of us in Parliament are worried about the strain on the young Queen. Day after day and night after night she moves from one function to another. It is true that she continues to look young and lovely and eager, and it is obvious that she has been inspired by the ardent affection of her people, but it must be taking a toll of her nervous strength.

The cameras follow her wherever she goes and she must smile and smile and look interested even though she would probably like to retire to a desert island and listen to the lapping music of the waves. And when she returns home to Buckingham Palace there is certain to be some function for which she must prepare.

Her husband is more fortunate. Being a very modern young man he gets away in a helicopter when his duties permit and plays polo. He rides beautifully but with rather too much spirit to be absolutely first class.

GREAT CROWDS

THESE polo matches take place on Sunday in the country, and great crowds gather. But the Moderator of the Church of Scotland takes anything but a moderate view of this treatment of the Sabbath. He has declared openly that the Queen's Consort should set a good example to the youth of the country and not a bad example.

Early in their marriage Prince Philip and Princess Elizabeth (as they were then) visited Paris and did all the right official things. But on Sunday they went racing at Longchamps and the Moderator was very concerned about that.

But they were guests of France, and in that country there is racing on Sunday. I agree that there is no racing in Britain on the Sabbath, but were these young people to say to their hosts that they did not approve of their lack of Sunday observance? In my opinion that would have been a discourtesy which could do nothing but harm.

I respect the sincerity of those who take an opposite view but Sunday is the one day that the Duke is free of official engagements. In the parks there is amateur football or cricket on Sunday, the Zoo is open and the golf courses are crowded. But apparently there is a special blasphemy in riding astride a horse in a game of polo.

Admittedly the Queen herself has never attended any of these Sunday polo matches. But then we must remember that her mother came from Scotland where the writ of the Moderator is strong.

during those great days of the Coronation celebrations. One memory I like to recall was in the Abbey when the Crown was placed on her head and she sat on the Throne to receive homage. The first to do it was her husband. He had to kneel before her, place his hand in hers, speak the words of homage and then kiss her cheek.

But the crown is a big one and it came down pretty low. The Duke tried to kiss her cheek but had difficulty in keeping from kissing the side of the crown instead. So there was just a man and wife having a bit of a misunderstanding over a piece of head gear. One could almost feel him saying: "My dear, where in the world did you get that hat?"

DEEPLY MOVING

HAVING completed the ceremony, Benjamin Britten, was commissioned to write a special opera. This young man had already won world fame with his "Peter Grimes," "Billy Budd" and "The Rape of Lucrece," and he seemed just the composer to do an opera about the great Queen Elizabeth of the 16th Century.

To commemorate the great event our most modernistic composer, Benjamin Britten, was commissioned to write a special opera. This young man had already won world fame with his "Peter Grimes," "Billy Budd" and "The Rape of Lucrece," and he seemed just the composer to do an opera about the great Queen Elizabeth of the 16th Century.

Then there was that tremendous moment when the Archbishop faced in turn the four corners and demanded if they would accept her as their undoubted Queen. She stood beside him, slim, gentle and young. Then the cry came back "Long live the Queen Elizabeth!" she inclined her head in thanks, and her right foot moved back in just a suggestion of a curtsy.

Four times she did it—to the North, South, West and East. Each time she looked up at the people as the question was asked as if to say that theirs was the right to say yes or no. And each time she made the same grateful bow and that slight movement of her foot.

It was deeply moving in its very gentleness. She looked so young, so virtuous, so gentle. Perhaps she felt lonely and isolated. There was no husband by her side because the Duke has not been made the consort. This Queen, hardly more than a girl, would never again know the freedom of other women. History, Destiny and the State were the masters to whom she pledged her masters until the end of the story.

IN THE RAIN

A FEW days later I was in the Horse Guards Headquarters for the Trooping the Colour. With bands blaring and the Regiment of the Guards standing at the salute she rode side-saddle in her uniform of Colonel of the Regiment on the famous horse Winston. Unlike last year Winston was on his best behaviour, but just behind there was the Duke of Edinburgh on a very spirited animal.

Suddenly the Duke's horse became excited and swerved. There was a clatter of hooves and the Queen glanced back with obvious anxiety. She did not say anything but everyone knew what she was asking: "Are you alright, Philip?" Yes, Philip was alright. You cannot play polo on Sundays unless you can handle a horse in any mood. Just towards the end of the great show the rain came down heavily but the Queen led the

procession back because there were thousands of people in the Mall. In the stands the fashionably dressed women spectators opened their parasols for protection, and in the distance we could see women running for shelter under the trees.

But for the Queen there was no mercy. She and her four legged Winston had to complete the job and neither of them shirked. The man next to me made the worst pun of the occasion "The Queen is going to have a long rain," he said.

But nothing that she had to endure in the long Coronation ceremony or the Guildhall reception or at the Trooping the Colour, could compare with the tremendous gala performance at Covent Garden Opera House.

To commemorate the great event our most modernistic composer, Benjamin Britten, was commissioned to write a special opera. This young man had already won world fame with his "Peter Grimes," "Billy Budd" and "The Rape of Lucrece," and he seemed just the composer to do an opera about the great Queen Elizabeth of the 16th Century.

AN EVENT

ON the great night, it was a case of full formal dress with medals and orders, while thousands of people lined the streets to see the swells in their glory and to cheer the Queen. The centre of the dress circle had been remodelled into a Royal Box—and, in short, it was an event.

We had, of course, to be in our places in good time, but it gave us a chance to look at each other, which is part of the fun of grand opera. Eventually eight heralds with their trumpets came before the curtain. The conductor was in his place and the vast orchestra was at the ready. Slowly there entered the Queen, followed by her mother, her sister, her husband, Princess Mary and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. The trumpets blared a wild welcome, and then came the rumble of the drums as the orchestra began the National Anthem.

But what was this? All sorts of strange chords were being played, and then the brass went into a diversion on their own. People stopped singing and gazed at each other in perplexity. I glanced at my programme and saw that it had been "arranged" by the brilliant young composer, Sir William Walton. It should have been that it was disarranged by Sir William Walton.

"GLORIANA"

OUT went the lights, up went the curtain and "Gloriana" had begun. As was to be expected Britten's music was loud, fretful and discordant, but then you must allow these new men to express themselves in their own way.

Unfortunately this was not a normal opera audience. As I have indicated there were Prime Ministers from the Commonwealth, MPs from Westminster, generals, admirals and diplomats with their appropriate wives. What they were like was a performance of "HMS Pinafore" or "Merrie England." They certainly were not up to this now stuff.

say that Mr. Britten has other ideas on the subject. Just one more glimpse of the Queen and I shall bring this to a close. It was at Spitham when Her Majesty sailed down the bank of fighting ships. She was in white and even at a distance one felt that irresistible effect of youth and femininity.

THEIR CHEERS

FROM the ships came the salute of twenty-one guns as though a furious naval battle had broken out. The Russians in their grim but splendid cruiser waved their caps and cheered. In a higher tone of voice the American in their cruiser Baltimore sent their hurrahs upon the wind. The Italians in their beautiful sailing training ship climbed upon the rigging to give the salute of olden days.

Her Majesty was there to inspect her own fleet (and acknowledge the tribute of the visitors) because the British Navy and everything appertaining to it is hers. That is why every sailor wears on his cap the words "HMS Valiant" or whatever the name of his ship may be.

Next day the Queen watched her horse win the big race at Ascot. Needless to say, it did not see it. I was in bed recuperating.

You've got to be tough to play even so, obscure a role as a Member of Parliament in the Pagant of London these days. I soul of love and the concourse of sweet sound, then we can only

THE STORM

SO this was the glory of that reign that gave us Raleigh and Shakespeare and Drake and raised England to the pinnacle! This was the dish placed before the young Elizabeth in the Royal Box. However, I must say in Britten's defence that his music was as ugly as his theme.

Next day the storm broke. I am afraid I had something to do with it, for I wrote in the London Evening Standard that I would rather stay in a boiler factory than listen again to the music of the just act. It must be the soul of love and the concourse of sweet sound, then we can only

AT THE TOP

Toothache, earache, and backache carry a painfulness value of between 1 and 2 dols. By comparison, the sharpest pain of a heart attack and the terrible headache of severe brain complaints rate 7-8 dols. The worst pains of childhood are at the top of the scale, with a pain-rating of 10 dols. Most men get through life without experiencing pain greater than 5 or 6 dols.

From the Latin dolor, meaning "bodily pain."

SUEZ VITAL FOR INDIA & PAKISTAN

By Patrick Maitland, M.P.

INDIA and Pakistan made history when they agreed to sit in on a special conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London to discuss the Suez Canal.

Hitherto India has formally declined to associate herself with any Commonwealth defence arrangement, or even with the study of a defence plan, lest this compromises her "neutrality" in Asian and Soviet eyes.

For Pakistan to join India at a defence meeting while the two countries are engaged in Kashmir was likewise to break new ground.

Those who saw the two Prime Ministers in the Abbey on June 2 observed them chatting afterwards. That was thought to

be a hopeful sign. And even before Mr. Maitland became Pakistan's Prime Minister, it had been intended that he and Mr. Nehru should meet frankly but privately. They conversed in London.

Their interest in the route through Suez is the start of a wholly new feature of Commonwealth and British affairs, since it was the postwar withdrawal of the forces of the Indian sub-continent that made Middle East defence so expensive and tiresome for Britain.

Even now 80,000 men are in the Canal Zone at a cost of £50,000,000 a year. If eventually India and Pakistan can play a part in sharing that burden the advantages would be high.

The Nucleus

That, in part, is what the Prime Ministers discussed. For while Nubia of Egypt has not made, and cannot at present expect to make, any advance in the negotiations with Britain which he interrupted, the Commonwealth is agreed that the Middle East Defence Organisation must go ahead.

For more than two years Britain has been eager to create a planning organisation in Cyprus to which the Arab countries would be attracted. The nucleus would be Turkey, France, the USA and Britain.

So far the Arab States have held back for fear of Egypt, whose policies largely dominated their own.

But since President Noguib broke off negotiations with Britain and Sir Winston Churchill declared in the House of Commons that comparative indifference to Egyptian blackmail, other Arab countries have become more ready to act.

Now that Pakistan and India agree with the rest of the Commonwealth that MEDO (Middle East Defence Organisation) should go forward, the situation is changed.

Significant

Moreover, Mr. Nehru and Mr. Mohammed Ali are going home by way of Cairo. Suggestions, which from the Whitehall end look significant, are already starting to filter from the Egyptian Government to the effect that this might be a useful opportunity to resume the exchanges.

As is often the case with Egypt the suggestions are in the shape of reports planted in the Cairo press announcing that negotiations will then be resumed. This move allows the Egyptian Government to ask the British how their reports have originated and if there is any truth in them.

The British can then say they are willing to resume talks at any time. Whereupon, if past form is any guide, the Egyptians comment: "This is Pakistan and India, sitting side by side, who have sped this matter on."

The Chapman Pincher Column

WOMEN STAND TWICE AS MUCH PAIN AS MEN

AT last the doctors admit what women have always insisted—that the worst pain a human being can suffer is the agony of childbirth.

It is even sharper than the pain of being badly burned; but it is more easily endurable because it has purpose.

By using an instrument called a "dolorimeter," doctors have found a crude but practicable way of measuring pain. The instrument focuses a light-beam of known strength through a burning-glass on to a hospital patient's forehead. The patient is asked to say when the burn hurts as much as the pain caused by his complaint.

To record pain doctors have invented a unit called the dol.

Toothache, earache, and backache carry a painfulness value of between 1 and 2 dols. By comparison, the sharpest pain of a heart attack and the terrible headache of severe brain complaints rate 7-8 dols. The worst pains of childhood are at the top of the scale, with a pain-rating of 10 dols. Most men get through life without experiencing pain greater than 5 or 6 dols.

There is usually little pain attached to the process of dying, the doctors claim. Most people die in a coma—depth of unconsciousness at which no pain can possibly be felt.

Further pain research is going on at Middlesex Hospital Medical School, W., where doctors are burning themselves so they can study the different levels of pain at hand.

One of them, Dr. John W. Markham, has endured 38 bad blisters during the last year.

COUGH RIDDLE

FAR MORE girls than boys are dying from whooping cough, and the doctors cannot understand why. More girls contract the complaint and more of them get it severely.

The likeliest explanation is that the female larynx, which is different from the male, is more susceptible to attack by whooping-cough germs.

Another mystery brought to light by a Health Ministry investigation is the finding that slum children are less likely to contract whooping-cough than those from better homes.

Dr. D. Thomson, who carried out the inquiry, suggests that overcrowding may give some immunisation against the disease, which is now one of the worst baby-killers.

On the credit side a survey in Gateshead has shown that anti-

whooping-cough vaccine confers substantial protection.

RED V. GREY

BRITAIN'S native red squirrels are still falling back against the advance of the American grey squirrel, according to a survey carried out at Oxford University.

The invaders are rapidly colonising Wales, Dorset, Somerset, and Devon, doing great damage to young trees and birds.

The numbers of the far more beautiful red squirrel have been greatly reduced since the greys were introduced 70 years ago.

In the last eight years red squirrels have disappeared from many parts of Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Northampton, and Northumberland.

COLOUR NOTE

POLICE surgeons have been warned to record the colour of the eyes of drunken drivers they examine as well as the size of the pupils.

Alcohol does not affect eye colour. But a deft-eyed constable might convince a jury that a doctor who failed to notice the colour of a driver's eyes could not be a reliable judge of pupil-size either.

STUDY IN FACES

EXAMINATION of a psychiatrist: A man who goes to the Folies Bergere and watches the audience.



"And now let's see if I've got this right. You want something that's comfortable for work, casual for week-ends, and dressy enough for evenings—for under six dollars."

• BY • THE • WAY • by Beachcomber

BEAUCARRE and Tarascon, you will be glad to hear, face each other across the Rhone. There is a bridge connecting them.

But it was an ancestor of this bridge that was the scene of the terrible Tarasque. She slew it with one of those huge boulders they still make in Uzès. As your hungry eyes devour these words, I shall be within a bowshot of this place, singing "L'air de la Tarasque" or words to that effect. The tomb of the good St. Marthe is in the church, which bears her name in Tarascon, and at the foot of the hill is the Champ de Foire, where a fair has been held since the 13th century. Never complain that I keep you in ignorance of these matters.

A MAN told me with delight that his barometer read Set Fair. My own, bought at a garage sale, was at Set Fair when I started on my travels. In fact, it is always at Set Fair, as it was broken when I bought it. I like to see my friends tapping it, and going away with happy smiles, instead of beginning to worry about the weather. The radio says, "Wind variable on high ground, but you will be in luck, for it is the devil with such variability."

Profoundly I suspect that this rough leave-taking is a brave front to cover a certain sentimentality.

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

MONDAY, JUNE 29

BORN today, you are one of those who will live in castles and day-dreams all the time. Unless you learn to activate your ideas, you will never be successful. You are sensitive to the feelings of others, but this is not the case.

You have a tender temper and must guard against being too critical and too wrong. You are not ruled by your tact, but by your feelings. You are sensitive to the feelings of others, but this is not the case.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30

CANCER (June 22-July 23) — The careful about getting into something you know nothing about. Experiments are costly. LEO (July 24-Aug. 23) — Claim the month on the month's final day and get ready for fresh activities of real importance. VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23) — Start work on a project of real importance to your future welfare. Further your career now. LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23) — Optimism can pay the best possible dividends today. Be constructive in everything you undertake. SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 23) — Finish a lot of old jobs that have been unending you recently. Clear the slate for something new. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 24-Dec. 23) — If the month ends on a Sunday, an accomplishment you will have gained your real reward. CAPRICORN (Dec. 24-Jan. 20) — Old friends can be neglected of in seeking out new acquaintances. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19) — Don't get into an argument. Be the peace-maker and you will be well rewarded for your efforts. PISCES (Feb. 20-March 20) — Your best reward will lie in sticking to the things you know.

DUMB-BELLS

THE TROUBLE THAT'S OUR HONOR, WATER, HE HAD A BOILED EGG YESTERDAY.



WHAT'S HER LINE?

RITA DUMINS
What's her line? (Solution on Page 10)

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Age Doesn't Deter
Brilliant Player

By OSWALD JACOBY

TWENTY years ago I played as a partner of Sidney Lenz in the first of the famous bridge matches. Lenz was then famous as a problem composer, an artist at the play of the cards, and as the "grand old man" of bridge.

The passage of twenty years has had little effect on Sidney Lenz. He has retired from active play, but he still appears at important tournaments to applaud the brilliancies and wince at the errors of the new generation of bridge stars. Now in his eighties, Sidney Lenz is more than ever the grand old man of bridge. Sidney put today's hand in play in a duplicate game on the Steamship Andrea Doria as a test of the ingenuity of the players. He was both disappointed and pleased at the fact that nobody saw the correct play.

When West opens the ace of clubs East must reflect upon the fact that South has confidently redoubled the contract of six.

NORTH		31
♠	B753	
♥	2	
♦	KJ7	
♣	KJ784	
WEST		
♠	Q42	
♥	None	
♦	AQ108	
♣	532	
EAST		
♠	QJ10	
♥	QJ1098	
♦	53	
♣	None	
SOUTH (D)		
♠	AK	
♥	KQJ108765	
♦	AK	
♣	None	
North-South vul.		
South West North East		
2 ♣ 3 ♣ Double 3 ♣		
0 ♥ Pass Pass Double		
Redbl. Pass Pass Pass		
Opening Lead—4 ♣		

hearts. Obviously South must expect to lose a trump trick to the ace. Equally obviously, South must believe that he has no other losing trick.

In other words, East must realize that South is void of clubs. The only possible defence is to ruff the ace of clubs with the ace of hearts. If South is alert to his danger, he will discard the ace of diamonds on this trick. It isn't often that you see three aces on the same trick, but it's all very logical.

East should not be deceived by this discard. He should lead a diamond in the hope that his partner can ruff. West duly ruffs with his singleton trump, and the redoubled slam is defeated.

Sidney Lenz is still the great artist of the game, and I would still be proud to have him as my partner in an important match.

CARD SENSE

Q—With both sides vulnerable, the bidding has been:

West North East South
1 Spade 2 Diamonds Pass ?

You, South, hold: Spades K-J-7-5, Hearts Q-7-3-2, Diamond 4, Clubs J-7-3-2. What do you do?

A—Pass. You have reason to worry about your partner's contract of two diamonds, but you have no reason to expect that you can improve the contract in any way. You must pass and hope for the best.

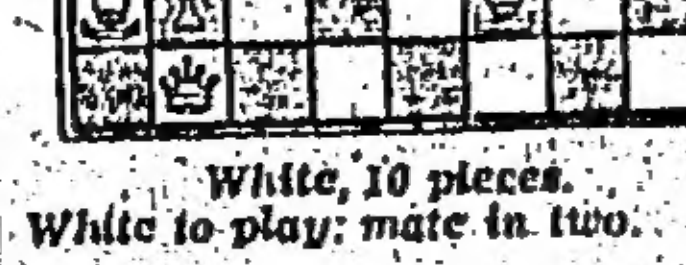
TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades Q-4, Hearts K-Q-J-8-5, Diamonds K-7, Clubs J-7-3-2. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

CHESS PROBLEM

By J. J. TEUNE
Black, 10 pieces.



White, 10 pieces.
White to play; mate in two.
Solution to Saturday's problem:
1. B-Q1. 1... R-K8. 2. R-K2. 2... R-K8. 3. R-K2. 3... R-K8. 4. R-K2. 4... R-K8. 5. R-K2. 5... R-K8. 6. R-K2. 6... R-K8. 7. R-K2. 7... R-K8. 8. R-K2. 8... R-K8. 9. R-K2. 9... R-K8. 10. R-K2. 10... R-K8. 11. R-K2. 11... R-K8. 12. R-K2. 12... R-K8. 13. R-K2. 13... R-K8. 14. R-K2. 14... R-K8. 15. R-K2. 15... R-K8. 16. R-K2. 16... R-K8. 17. R-K2. 17... R-K8. 18. R-K2. 18... R-K8. 19. R-K2. 19... R-K8. 20. R-K2. 20... R-K8. 21. R-K2. 21... R-K8. 22. R-K2. 22... R-K8. 23. R-K2. 23... R-K8. 24. R-K2. 24... R-K8. 25. R-K2. 25... R-K8. 26. R-K2. 26... R-K8. 27. R-K2. 27... R-K8. 28. R-K2. 28... R-K8. 29. R-K2. 29... R-K8. 30. R-K2. 30... R-K8. 31. R-K2. 31... R-K8. 32. R-K2. 32... R-K8. 33. R-K2. 33... R-K8. 34. R-K2. 34... R-K8. 35. R-K2. 35... R-K8. 36. R-K2. 36... R-K8. 37. R-K2. 37... R-K8. 38. R-K2. 38... R-K8. 39. R-K2. 39... R-K8. 40. R-K2. 40... R-K8. 41. R-K2. 41... R-K8. 42. R-K2. 42... R-K8. 43. R-K2. 43... R-K8. 44. R-K2. 44... R-K8. 45. R-K2. 45... R-K8. 46. R-K2. 46... R-K8. 47. 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NOW 'LITTLE MO' ATTACKS

It's no use playing for safety

Let's face Maureen Connolly across the net for a victim's-eye view of the "Little Mo volley."

She lacks the natural advantages of a good volleyer—height and reach—but she makes up for that with speed about the court, good footwork, quick judgment of distance, and accuracy.

Now study the pictures:

PICTURE ONE: I have just tried to beat Maureen with a backhand passing shot aimed for the forehand baseline corner.

Maureen could have played safely by staying across the baseline and taking the ball there, after the bounce, with a forehand drive. But that would probably have put her on the defensive, giving me time to come up to the net.

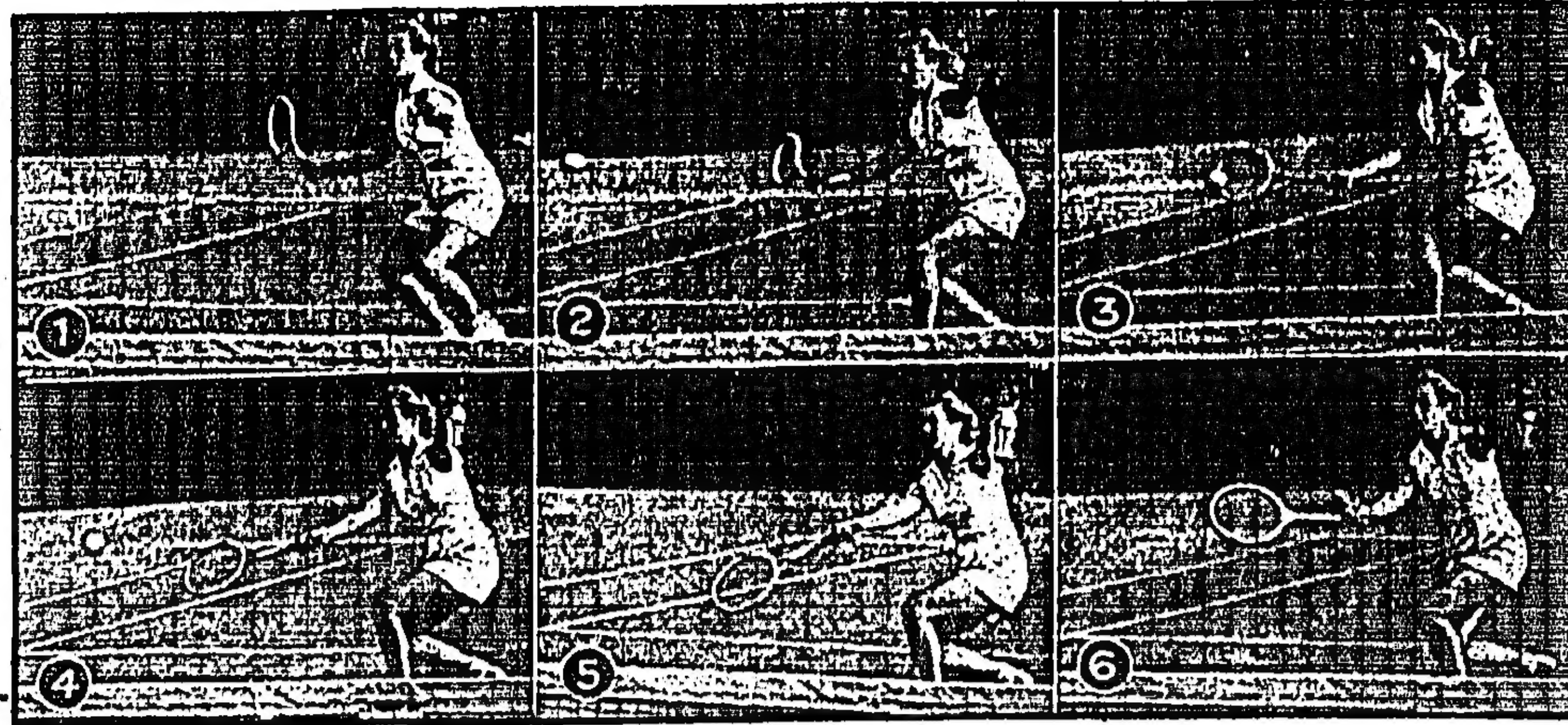
Instead she has cut across court inside the service line to put herself on the attack with a volley. Note the way she has positioned herself in good time, with the racket already at the right height and the racket head travelling back.

PICTURE TWO: She has adjusted her position by transferring her weight on to the right foot at the top of the back-swing and the racket is already coming through with the right shoulder and side pivoting.

The left arm is thrown out in instinctive balance. The eye continues to follow the flight of the ball.

PICTURE THREE: Moment of impact, with Maureen preparing to volley it straight down to my backhand. Note the continued small steps for balance.

PICTURE FOUR: The ball is safely on the way with the racket beginning to follow through. Owing to the ball dropping earlier than expected, Maureen has "opened" the face of the racket for safety, which gives the ball a little



FRANK ROSTRON presents No. 2 of a new picture series to show you how to play tennis the 'Little Mo' way

more trajectory and ensures against it failing to clear the net.

PICTURE FIVE: The ball is in its smooth follow-through. Maureen, eyes on the ball still, begins to estimate its flight.

PICTURE SIX: Volley successfully completed, with racket completing follow-through, body in perfect balance, weight transferred mainly to left foot, and eyes following destination of ball closely to anticipate any possible return shot.

NEXT: Service, right and wrong

(London Express Service)

World Record High Jump

Dayton, Ohio, June 27.

Walt Davis, American Olympic Champion, broke the world High Jump record during the United States Athletic Championship here today with a jump of six feet and 11½ inches.

In his final jump, Davis glided over the bar without touching it, to shatter the world record of six feet and 11 inches, set by Les Steers of America at Los Angeles on June 17, 1941.

Davis dragged off the bar with his foot on the first try and scraped it with his lower body on the second attempt. Earlier, Wes Santee of Kansas easily set a new meeting record but was far behind the coveted four-minute mile with a time of four minutes and 7.6 seconds.

Santee won by 30 yards in a field of 15. He smashed the 34-year-old meeting record of four minutes and 14.4 seconds set by Joey Ray in 1919.

This was the first time since 1931 the event was contested at One Mile rather than 1,500 metres at which Santee was defending champion.

OTHER WINNERS:

Other winners were: 56-lb. weight—Robert Backus, New York Athletic Club, 37 feet 2½ inches; 107-lb. weight—George Shaw, New York Pioneer Club, 47 feet 8 inches.

Discus—Fortune Gordon, Los Angeles A.C., 183 feet 9½ inches (new meeting record).

220 yards—Andy Sanfield, Grand Street Boys Club, 21.2 seconds (new meeting record).

Two mile steeplechase—Horace Ashenfelter, New York A.C., 10 minutes 2.5 seconds (new meeting record).

Pole vault—Don Laz (unattached) and George Matos, Santa Clara, tied for first place at 14 feet 1 inch.

Three Miles—Charles Capazas, New York A.C., 14 min., 22.2 seconds (new meeting record).

220 yards low hurdles—Jack Davis, Los Angeles A.C., 23.7 sec.—Reuter.

ZATOEK BEATEN

Vienna, June 28. Prague Radio reported today that the Czechoslovak Olympic Champion, Emil Zatopek, had been defeated for the first time by the young Stanislaw Jungwirth at an athletic meeting in Otava (in Czech Silesia) yesterday.

Jungwirth, described as the rising hope of Czechoslovak athletics, won the 3,000 metres in 8 minutes, 13.2 seconds.—France-Press.

HAAS RETURNS 40.3

Munich, June 28. The German Karl Friedrich Haas, failed by only half a second today to beat the world record for the 400 metres in a German-Italian athletic meeting here.

Haas was timed at 40.3 seconds. The record of 40.3 seconds was established by the Jamaican, George Rhoden, in 1950.

Germany was leading Italy by 50 points to 40 tonight at the end of the first day of the two-day tournament.—Reuter.

Lack Of Facilities Was One Of The Biggest Obstacles Melbourne Had To Overcome

By ERIC RIEL

Melbourne, June 28. Lack of facilities to house some 4,500 athletes expected here for the 1956 Olympic Games was one of the biggest obstacles Melbourne had to overcome before securing the International Olympic Committee's final approval as the XVI Olympiad venue.

The provision of an Olympic Village was only settled towards the end of last March, less than three weeks before the IOC met at Mexico City to make up its mind on Melbourne.

In the four years Melbourne wasted shuffling and fumbling for a suitable stadium site, nothing concrete was done about the housing problem until it was almost too late.

The 1956 Games organisers, largely dependent on the Victorian State Government for financial support, ran head-on into stiff opposition soon after the Government changed hands last December.

The new regime, headed by Premier John Cain, forced a last-minute switch of the main stadium site. When the Olympic Village question came up, there was further trouble.

POLITICAL CHASS GAME. The Olympic Village immediately became a pawn in a political chess game between the State and Federal Governments—in an atmosphere of almost chronic disagreement on money matters.

It was finally settled when the Liberal-Country Party Government of Robert G. Menzies promised to allocate £2,000,000 for the construction of an Olympic Village.

The money was offered in the form of an interest-free advance to Victoria's Labour Government. The fact that the Government represented diametrically opposed political parties only complicated matters.

The pattern was unchanged, even after the years of political buck-passing and manoeuvring, which came close to depriving Melbourne of the Games.

"If this offer is not accepted, those interested in having the Games held in Australia will know who is responsible," Menzies announced.

Cain accepted Menzies' "last offer" without too much fuss and thereby removed the housing problem from the organisers' list of headaches.

600 HOUSES

Australia's delegates at Mexico City outlined plans for the Olympic Village. Built on about 80 acres of ground, it will comprise 600 houses—capable of accommodating up to eight persons per house. The houses will need little alteration when they revert to the Housing Commission.

With the money question settled, officials said that there was no hurry about rushing the job now. They expect to start about the middle of 1955, at the earliest.

A long standing proposal to accommodate women athletes at Melbourne University, about 20 minutes from the main arena, will probably remain. Olympic officials also expect to house the large contingent of Press and radio representatives on the university campus.

One of the proposed solutions of the housing problem was to use the Albert Park Army barracks. There was strong pressure on the Federal Government to make the buildings, about 40 of them, available for the Games.

Most people thought the barracks, only two miles from the Melbourne Cricket Ground, would be ideal.

The Irish Amateur Champion, Norman Drew, also went through unbeaten, though whether he is long enough and strong enough to have much chance against an American is open to doubt. Only 21 years old, he still has plenty of time.

Millward and Peronne each won two of their three matches, but Thom and Caldwell, both

where the Games will be held, would be ideal. Some critics warned that it would end up a slum camp.

The Government turned the proposal down. It said more than 2,000 personnel and large quantities of equipment would have to be moved and that the nation's defence had priority over the Games.

FRENCH FIRMS OFFER. Offer to solve the problem even came from overseas. A leading French company, Maisen Phenix, of Paris, instructed its Melbourne representative to start negotiating.

The firm said that it could build either permanent structures in steel or concrete, or movable units. It offered to supply all necessary material as well as skilled workers and engineers from France, if required. But it didn't offer to advance the money.—United Press.

Some time ago I ventured to write that if, during the week of the international golf matches, one saw a man keep his fingers crossed it would for a certainty be one of the Walker Cup selectors hoping that his four early choices—Carr, Langley, Morgan, and White—were doing themselves justice.

As the week is over, and after seven days with their fingers intertwined, the victims are able with a clear conscience to straighten them out again. This happy situation arises from the fact that their chosen four did do themselves justice—for, if the truth be told, neither White nor Morgan did—but that practically none of the "possibles" did either.

"We are now," said one of the selectors, whom I hope I may quote without breach of confidence, "in such a mess that it has become funny."

While several did their best to play themselves out of the team, one man, it may be said, played himself into it and this was the Scotsman J. C. Wilson, who halved with Sam Roberts and the Amateur Champion, Joe Carr, and beat Ronnie White. Finances are such, incidentally, that there are now five places available instead of four.

OUT OF THE HAT

Gerald Micklem, who lost to Carr and Duncan, and beat the Scottish Champion, Dewar, remains, I suppose, a near certainty, but after that the names could as well be put in a hat.

One whom many would like to see come out is that amiable and vigorous character, W. M. O'Sullivan, known locally as "the young doctor," to distinguish him from the numerous other medicals of that name in Killybeg, where 23 members of the golf and fishing club are called O'Sullivan, and most appear to be doctors.

The young doctor, like the character in P.G. Wodehouse's immortal football known as the "wrecking crew," never spares himself in his efforts to do the ball a violent injury. He went through the series unbeaten, claiming the scalp of White, F. Roberts, and a fellow practitioner, Dr. Deighton. An asset to any touring team, he seems on all counts to justify selection.

PROPHETCY JUSTIFIED

Though the results may leave the five selectors thoroughly bemused it must be reported that these international matches, run under the auspices of the four golfing unions, are among the happiest events in the entire sporting calendar.

And never, I like to think, more happy than in the balmy and devil-may-care atmosphere of Kerry, though here I must, as they say in the House of Commons, "declare an interest." In that I possess one 21 share in the Killybeg club, to say nothing of having acted as assistant midwife, as it were, at its birth.

It is 10 years, though it seems only yesterday, since I stood on what is now the 10th tee with the late lamented Valentine Castlecross, and he said, looking down over the links to the mountains in the background, "Do you think we could make a golf course here?"

"We could make the loveliest golf course in all the world," I said, and a wire was therefore despatched to Sir Guy Campbell to come and pay it out. Last week the leading players in the four countries seemed unanimously to confirm the prophecy, and one felt that the dream had come true. It only its creator had been here to see it.

And Then He Bowled Bradman For A Duck



The first season after the war (1946) was Alec's year as far as we two were concerned. We were both chosen for the opening game against the MCC at Lord's. Alec made a flying start, and his second innings analysis read: 9.1 overs, 4 maidens, 14 runs, 6 wickets.

Denis Compton came into the dressing-room afterwards, slapped me heartily on the back, and said: "Well bowled, Alec."

COUNTY CAP

You know, after all these years, I still don't think Denis can tell us apart. That was the big start of Alec's "Indian summer." Already the Press critics were being good enough to tip him as a possible England bowler, and in early June he was awarded his County Cap and picked to play for the Rest against England in the Test Trial.

He bowled 37 overs in long spells in that match, and took two for 83. The two were Len Hutton and Wally Hammond.

Next weekend, while we were in Manchester playing Lancs, we heard the news over the radio: Alec was picked to play in the first Test against India.

On the morning of the first day of that first post-war Test, mother squandered half the family's meat ration for a week on a steak for Alec's breakfast.

"Just to give the lad a bit of extra energy."

Well, it's old history now how Alec was lucky enough to make a record debut by taking 11 wickets in the match for 145 runs.

After that match Alec brought home his first England Cap—and also another presented to him most generously by Joe Hardstaff, who fished it out of his bag at the end of the game, saying: "Here, Alec, take this home for your mother." Joe added, more seriously: "You know, you're booked, your ticket for Australia."

Until Joe's quickly spoken words, the prospect had never occurred to Alec or to me.

AUSTRALIA

Northern Light Wins The Grand Prix de Paris

Paris, June 28. Francois Dupre's three-year-old colt Northern Light, which is entered for the English St Leger, won the leading French flat race of the season, the Grand Prix de Paris, at Longchamps today.

Northern Light, ridden by G. Lequoux, won the race, which is worth about £25,000 and run over one mile seven furlongs, by two lengths from Baron Guy de Rothschild's filly, Flute Enchantee, ridden by P. Blane.

Mr. G. Wildenstein's colt Buisson d'Or, ridden by F. Palmer, was a neck behind third, while Charlie Smirke, the English jockey, rode the Aga Khan's Shikampur into fourth place, the same place as the colt took in the English Derby.

Permitted dividends for a ten-franc stake were: Win, 84; Places 33, 37, 56.

Shikampur started favourite at four to one.

Northern Light, by Prince Blo out of Stella Polaris, is trained by F. Mathet. The colt was always prominent and won a good race.

After Northern Light had taken an early lead, Fentmore also beat the old record by until the straight. Then Northern Light began to make his effort and was soon heading the field pursued by Buisson d'Or out of second place, but her effort was too late to threaten the winner.

—Reuter.

Cambridge Beat Oxford At Swimming

London, June 27. Cambridge beat Oxford in the annual inter-Varsity swimming contest here tonight by 49 points to 27 after leading throughout the eight events.

The record for the 200 yards breast-stroke was beaten by nearly 10 seconds by A. B. Richards of Cambridge, who won in two minutes, 30-2/5 seconds.

P. C. Plow of Saint John's, Johannesburg, swimming for Oxford, finished second and also beat the old record by nearly six seconds. His time was two minutes and 40-2/5 seconds.

A water polo match ended in a draw at six goals each after Oxford had led 4-3 at half-time.

—Reuter.

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OPEN RINKS RESULTS

Four matches in the Open Lawn Bowls Rinks Championship were played yesterday. The results were:

At CCC, C. Nazarin, S. Bucks, E. R. Markar, S. M. Rumjahn lost to L. J. McTavish, R. S. Rosen, A. W. Hircok, A. Jilott, 22-25.

At KDCR, L. Gaddi, E. Purvis, A. L. G. Eastman and J. McKelvie beat C. C. Ma, R. Pavri, Y. Razaek and S. Leonard, 28-20.

At Rectorio, H. F. Shields, F. Francis, P. Kennedy and W. Williamson beat A. Banks, A. Campbell, S. Telford and A. G. Coles, 20-13.

At KCC, F. X. M. Silva, D. C. Alves, C. M. Silva and C. E. Passos beat J. H. Xavier, P. K. Lau, R. Tay and C. W. Lam 28-27.

Passos' rink scored four on the last head to draw level and then went on to win on the extra head.

RACING CAR INJURES 30

Tongres, Belgium, June 28. Some 30 persons were injured when a racing car plunged full speed into a crowd of spectators here.

The accident occurred during an automobile race. A 15-year-old boy died on his arrival in hospital and another boy, 12 years old, was reported to be in a very critical condition.

Nine victims were seriously injured and about 20 others were able to return home after treatment for minor injuries.—France-Press.

Kung Sheung Win One, Draw One In Macao

Macao, June 28. Before a capacity crowd here yesterday, the visiting mini-soccer team from Hongkong, Kung Sheung, defeated one Macao team and drew with the other in a tournament in aid of the Portuguese Red Cross.

The Hongkongers' aggregation beat the Melco Club 1-0 and drew 2-2, with the Fire Brigade team, Negro-Rubro.

Both games were hard-fought and netted a good sum for the Red Cross.—France-Press.

WORLD SOCCER CUP MATCH

London, June 28. Rumania beat Bulgaria by three goals to one (half time: 2-0) in Group Eight of the preliminary games of the World Football Cup in Bucharest today, according to the Bucharest Radio.—Reuter.

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"HUREH"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 1st July	
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 4th July	
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 8th July	
"YONGANG"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 9th July	
"YOHOW"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 9th July	
"FENGTIEN"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 11th July	
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 11th July	
"HUNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 13th July	
"HANYANG"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 13th July	
"HZECHUEN"	Singapore, Belawan, Penang & Palembang	10 a.m. 30th July	

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"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Aug.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails			
G. "MENTOR"	Liverpool	Rotterdam	Arrives Hong Kong 30th June
S. "ALCINOUS"	do	do	8th July
G. "PATROCLUS"	do	Sailed	13th July
S. "CYCLOPS"	do	do	23rd July
G. "LAONEDON"	24th June	do	29th July
S. "PERSEUS"	3rd July	do	7th Aug.
G. "CLYDEUS"	7th July	do	13th July
G. "CLYDEUS"	18th July	do	22nd Aug.

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"BENALDER"	Genoa, Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hull	31st July	
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THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1932 Annual Return Forms are on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

NOTICE

BANK HOLIDAY
The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of public business on Wednesday, 1st July 1953. (The first week-day in July).
Hongkong, 29th June 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES' PER
LLOYD TRIESTINO
BY "ASIA"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 29th July, 1953. To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd July, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Underinsured on the 10th July, 1953, or they will not be received.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents
Hongkong, 27th June, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

MAERSK LINE
BY "AONETTE-MAERSK"

having arrived from Karachi and Port of Call, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk and expense into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's godown at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional cargo will not be landed before the 10th July, 1953, and 48 hours prior to vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 4th July, 1953 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 3rd July, 1953, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

All claims must reach us before the 27th July, 1953, or they will not be recognized.
No Insurance will be effected.
JESSEN & CO.
Agents
Hongkong, 27th June 1953.

Cost Hampering Search For Ancient History

Lack of funds is preventing the Hampshire village of Silchester (pop. 500) from becoming as important to Britain as Pompeii is to Italy. Silchester — known to the Romans as Calleva Atrebatum — was a walled city built about 1,750 years ago when the Roman legions came to Britain.

In its time Silchester was the seventh largest Roman town. It contained a basilica and an amphitheatre for more than 4,000 spectators.

In parts the sturdy walls still stand, giving some idea of what was once the meeting place of the main highways to London, Dorchester, Newbury, Salisbury and Winchester.

But beneath these walls and the present cluster of homes lies a world of history.

MUST REMAIN

And most of it must remain until there is enough money to carry out proper excavations. Nearly 10 years ago the Vicar of Silchester, the Rev. W. S. Evans, formed a committee and opened a fund to build a museum there. Money was raised but only enough to build a wooden hut 18 months ago. But still the vicar and his parishioners, helped by Reading Museum authorities have dug and explored the area to provide material for the museum. Villagers who had formed their own private collections over the years with relics they had found in their gardens handed them over to the museum.

OLDEST CHURCH

So far in the 18 months about 6,000 people have visited Silchester to inspect the collection.

The Duke of Wellington went there and said he would like to see a first-class museum erected on the site of the old church, the earliest known Christian church in Britain.

This project has been discussed ever since but always the enormous cost has stopped any plans. Students will be going to Silchester this summer to try to uncover a little more history. Although much remains to be discovered it is known that once there were four temples and

Women's Institute In Malaya

Miss Margaret Herbertson, a young Kent woman fresh from Malaya, went to the Women's Institute conference at the Royal Albert Hall, London, and told the assembled thousands of British countrywomen how the idea of the Women's Institute is helping to bring peace and stability to Malaya.

Miss Herbertson, a Women's Institute general organiser, spent six months travelling through Malaya by river, open car, and in aircraft, including General Templer's private plane.

Twice she travelled on tours with the General and, she valued the work the Women's Institute is doing in Malaya.

"Several times he asked of a particular village: 'Is there a Women's Institute there?' Each time I was able to say that there was."

Classes were organised to teach the native village women such elementary things as dress-making, cooking and hygiene. In her six months there Miss Herbertson established 150 Women's Institute branches. There are now about 8,500 members. The best tribute to Miss Herbertson's work is that in the six weeks since she left Malaya 20 new branches have been formed.

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CARTHAGE"	30th May	30th June
"CORFU"	15th June	27th July
"CANTON"	23rd July	24th August
"CARTHAGE"	20th August	21st September

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CARTHAGE"	3rd July	4th August
"CORFU"	31st July	1st Sept.
"CANTON"	28th August	28th Sept.
"CARTHAGE"	25th September	26th October

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Due	For
"SURAT"	10th July	Japan
Homewards	Due	For
"SUNDA"	10th July	Singapore, Penang, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"SHILLONG"	20th July	

With liberty to call at Delawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SANTHA"	due 1st July	from Japan
	sails 3rd July	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta
"WARORA"	due 7th July	from Japan
	sails 9th July	for Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OLINDA"	due 2nd July	from Japan
	sails 3rd July	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi
"ORNA"	due 13th July	from Karachi
	sails 14th July	for Bombay, Colombo & Singapore

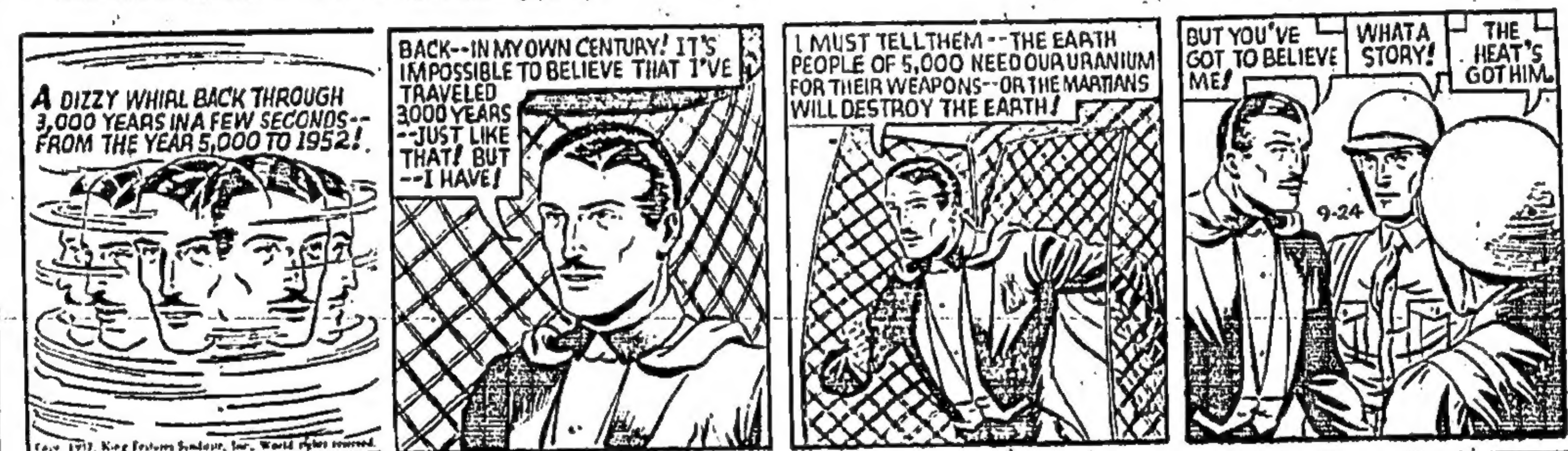
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"EASTERN"	sails 21st July	for Japan
"NANKIN"	due 27th July	for Sydney, Adelaide & Melbourne
"EASTERN"	sails 29th July	for Lae, Sydney, Newcastle, Adelaide & Melbourne

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

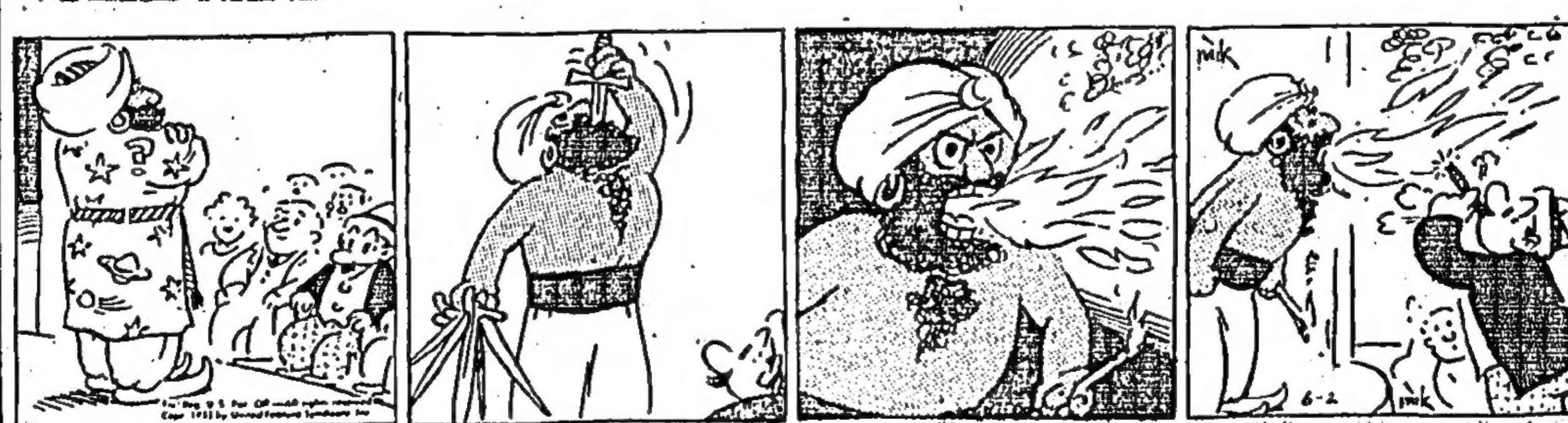
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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
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MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



FERD'NAND

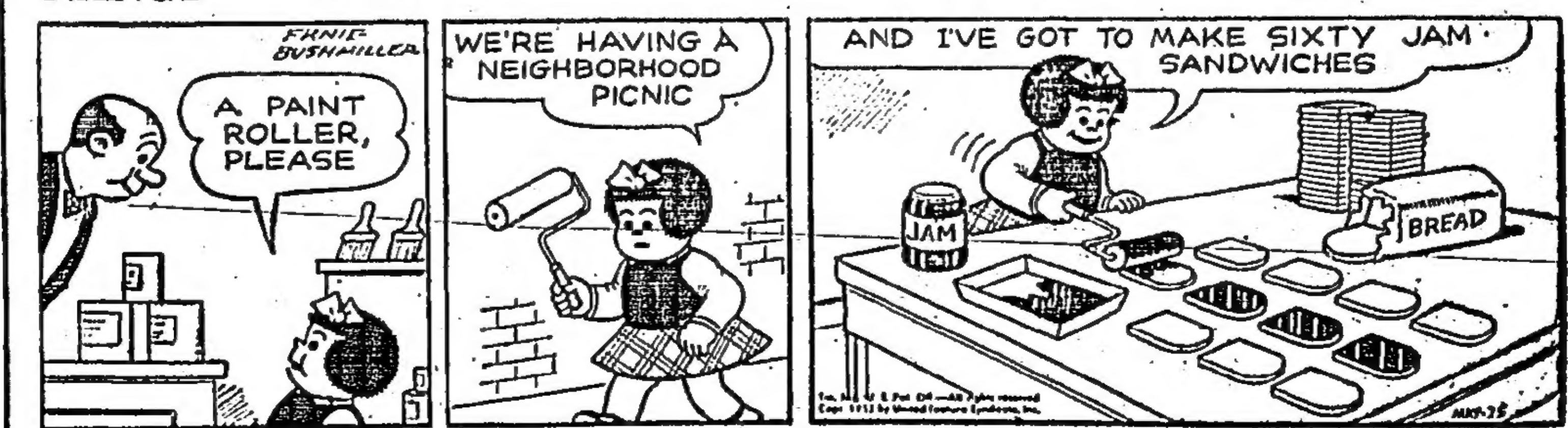
Making Light Of It



NANCY

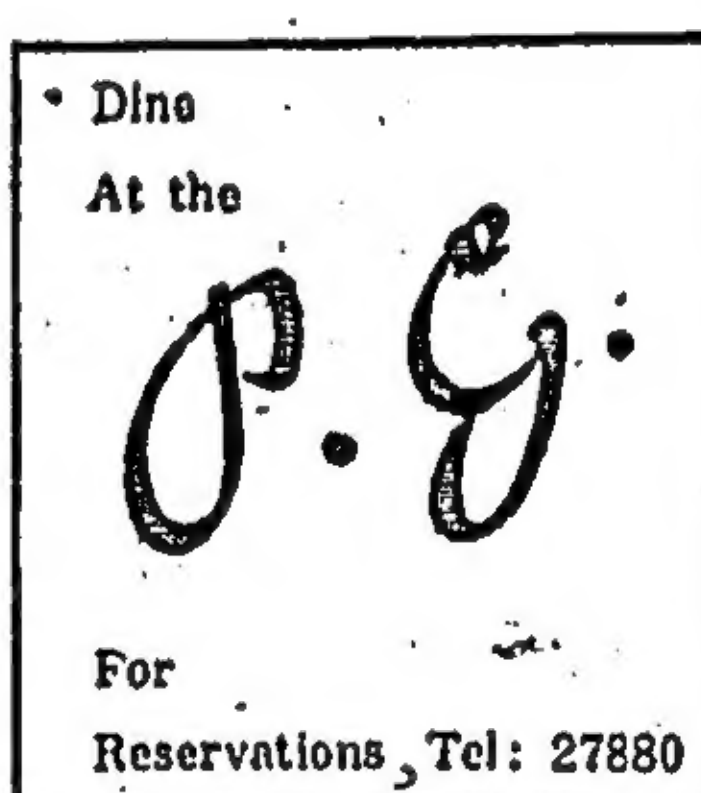
Jam Good Idea

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



PUBLISHING IN SOVIET CRITICISED BY 'PRAVDA'

London, June 28.
Book publishing in the Soviet Union was criticised today in a leading article in Pravda, the official Communist party newspaper, according to Moscow Radio.
Pravda blamed all the leading publishing institutions for printing too many mediocre books and sometimes too large editions of books which would obviously find only a restricted readership.
Soviet medical literature was too rich in works on the same subjects and aspects of medicine and very poor in works on others of importance, Pravda said.
Writers were blamed for "knowledge of actual life and ignorance of what the reading public wants" and for "paralysing".
Criticising distributors, Pravda said books were under ground railways were found in the Volga district of Central European Russia, where there are no large towns.
In Stavropol, a purely agricultural region, the North Caucasus, many books on metallurgy were on sale, and books on agriculture were sent to industrial towns.—Reuter.

Nickel Distribution To Free World

Washington, June 28.
An international raw materials conference today announced the distribution of 36,215 tons of nickel among 30 Western nations for the quarter beginning July 1.
The United States share was 25,078 tons, Britain's 5,470, Western Germany's 1,400, France's 1,135, and Canada's 1,125.—France Press.



ORIGIN OF HONGKONG GOODS

Allegations Made By Birmingham Chamber Of Commerce

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$192,845. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

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Grave View Taken Of Charge By Colony Representative

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Many allegations have been made in the past about the origin of Hongkong goods but never until now have they had the backing of such an important body as the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

For this reason, if for no other, the Hongkong Government office in London is taking a most serious view of a statement made in the report by a committee of the Chamber that goods marked "Empire made" are being imported into Britain from Hongkong when, in fact, they are manufactured in China.

This allegation is made towards the end of a long and otherwise unobjectionable report by the Chamber's Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Committee urging that all goods imported into Britain should be marked with the actual country of origin.

The Committee's report was the subject of a front-page story in the Birmingham Gazette last week under the heading "Empire Goods Are Often Made in China." This alleged that a wide variety of articles with "Empire" stamped on them are coming into this country—yet they're made in China, Japan and in some cases, even Russia.

These goods, the Gazette said, "get their Empire passport from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, where the wholesalers give them the mark 'legally'."

The Gazette's story appeared to be based on an interview with Mr. F. R. B. Whitehouse, a member of the Chamber of Commerce Committee which drew up the report.

But Mr. Whitehouse goes further than the report. He claims Chinese goods can be stamped with the "Empire" mark without breaking any law.

"The point is," he is reported to have said, "that under the Merchandise Marks Act of 1920 goods need not be marked 'Empire' or 'foreign' before they reach these shores, only before they are actually sold."

"So the Customs authorities are absolutely powerless."

"ACHILLES HEEL"

British importers who buy goods from Hongkong are fully entitled to stamp them with the "Empire" mark, Mr. Whitehouse said, according to the Gazette.

But often the goods have been sold in Hongkong by the Chinese who are the producers.

The newspaper went on to print an alleged interview with Mr. E. Holden, secretary of the Birmingham and Midland branch of the National Union of Manufacturers, in which he is reported to have said "Hongkong is the Achilles' heel—of our Empire trade network."

Until the authorities over there put their foot down there is nothing much we can do about it.

"Quite a few Russian goods are being shipped through China into Hongkong and eventually to this country," he said, "probably a number of other countries are getting there the same way."

According to the Gazette, Mr. Holden also complained that the product of a British firm and bearing a patent design similar to theirs were being sold here under the "Empire" mark, although they were manufactured in Japan.

But Mr. Holden has since denied every word he is alleged to have said. In a letter to Mr. L. G. A. Grimwood, Director of the Hongkong Government office in London, he says the whole statement attributed to him is completely erroneous.

"It is my intention," he told Mr. Grimwood, "to counter the irresponsible and unfounded statements concerning the importation of goods from Communist countries into Hongkong. I believe I could give you no greater assurance of my attitude in this matter."

LETTER TO CHAMBER

Meanwhile Mr. Grimwood has crossed swords with the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce which is said to be forwarding a copy of the report containing the offending remarks to the President of the Board of Trade.

In a letter to the Chairman of the Chamber, Mr. Grimwood writes "In the past I have been most impressed by the helpful and courteous attitude you have always taken, particularly at the time of the British Industries Fair when several delegations of Hongkong businessmen have decided to visit Birmingham, and I was immensely surprised to see your committee could make such a categorical statement about the Colony without, to my knowledge, making any endeavours to make sure of the facts. It would be interesting to know what evidence lay before the committee when it reached its decision, and I can assure you that if any evidence does exist it will be welcomed by the Hongkong Government in order that a thorough investigation can be made."

"I feel, however, that, as has happened so often in the past, alleged that foreign goods were

Trade Mission "Exploratory"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, June 28.

A government spokesman today declared that the Burmese Trade Mission due to leave for India on June 27 is of a purely exploratory character.

Contrary to what had been stated, the spokesman indicated, the mission would not negotiate a trade agreement with India.

"The purpose of the Burmese mission is to explore the possibility of purchasing at stable prices certain essential commodities for Burma," he said.

Should India be desirous of buying rice from Burma at reduced price, it was unlikely that the Burmese Government would agree to such a request.

France-Press.

CHROMIUM FOR THE U.S.

The amount of chromium exported from Turkey to the United States has increased.

Preparations have been made to send 1,200 tons of chromium to the U.S. from the port of Izmir; 2,500 tons from Izmit; 2,000 tons from Fethiye and 2,000 tons from Bandirma harbour.

United Press.

Another Quiet Week On London Exchange

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, June 28.

It has been another very quiet week on the London Stock Exchange.

The uncertainty of the international situation is still the predominant influence in the markets but there are other reasons for the restricted scale of business.

Pending steel nationalisation issues have put the brake on new investment and will probably continue to do so until a definite announcement is made.

Meanwhile investors can find many pleasant ways of passing the time—at Wimbledon or Lord's, for example.

Practically the only ripple of interest last week was caused by the failure of the Capetown and Durban cash-conversion offers.

A five per cent return was apparently not sufficient to induce investors to invest in the Union in view of the controversial political situation there.

NO DEFINITE TREND

Underwriters had to take up 30 per cent of the £1,568,151 Capetown stock, and 57 per cent of the £1 million Durban stock.

When dealings started Capetown opened at 3/4 discount and Durban at one discount.

Gilt-edged prices continued their decline but losses on the week were not large.

No definite trend emerged in the industrial share market and price changes were generally small and irregular.

DO FAIRLY WELL

London, June 28.

The markets were preoccupied with Korea all week but did fairly well notwithstanding.

There was a continued exodus from British Government stocks but it was much smaller than the week before. Old Consols closed only 3/8d.

The index of Government securities closed the week at 97.8, which is a new low for June but very high compared with previous months. The peak for the year was reached only three weeks ago, 98.38 on June 10.

Leading industrials, which sell at levels yielding six per cent or more, looked very attractive to a good many small investors and selective buying featured the week.

Rolls Royce gained two shillings, Dunlop and Vickers 1/2d and others expanse or three-pence. A press campaign stressing high production in May boosted motor shares somewhat but shares of the makers of commercial vehicles were avoided because the trade figures for May showed a decline in exports attributed to the world shortage of Sterling.

JAPANESE STRONG

Anglo-Iranian jumped 2/6d to 123 shillings, Royal Dutch was up 8/6d to 31 and 3/10ths Sterling. (approaching the year's peak of 32 3/4 Sterling) while Burmes and Shell moved up 1/3d. It was an unusually active week for oils.

World Gold Output

Bank's Comment On Hoarding

Noting that after having suffered a slight setback in 1951, world gold production increased by 2 1/2 per cent in 1952 to reach its highest level since 1943, the annual report of the Bank for International Settlements says this of gold markets and hoarding:

When, in September 1951, the International Monetary Fund decided to allow each member country to determine for itself the rules which should govern the sales of newly-mined gold, there were many who feared that the new freedom would lead to an even greater diversion of gold into private hoards than had previously been the case.

For various reasons, however, the contrary came to pass, the hoarding of gold falling off in 1952 to such an extent that, even though it had become easier to obtain gold for private purposes, the amount which "disappeared" that year was considerably smaller than the corresponding amount in 1951.

As a result, the increase in the official reserves (outside the U.S.S.R.) was more than double the previous year's figure, amounting to \$310 million in 1952 compared with only \$130 million in 1951.

Of the \$550 million of gold that "disappeared" in 1952, it is probable that about \$230 million was employed for industrial purposes and that \$320 million went into hoards.

The following are the main reasons for the slackening in the demand for gold for hoarding purposes in 1952:

(i) First in importance was the increased confidence in the national currency in a number of countries. By no means the least remarkable sign of this was the appreciable increase in savings activity in Austria, Germany and other countries.

THE FAR EAST

(ii) In the "countries" of the Near and Far East—which have been said to be a "bottomless pit" as far as the demand for gold is concerned—the fall in primary-commodity prices, and thus in incomes, not only limited the resources on the basis of which the demand for gold had been built up but even led to some "distress" selling. It should be noted that the more severe monetary policies adopted in 1950-51 had the twofold effect of helping to strengthen monetary confidence in the industrial countries of the West and making for a decline in the prices of raw materials after the excessive increases witnessed during the Korea boom. There is thus an intimate connection between the factors mentioned under (i) and (ii).

(iii) A certain rule has also been played by a slight relaxation in international political tension—or perhaps it might be better to say by the general belief that there has been such a relaxation. This has had the effect of reducing the demand for gold for hedging purposes, for two different reasons: firstly, gold has been less in demand as a hedge against the risks of war; secondly, there has been thought to be less need to use gold as a hedge against depreciation, for if there is an improvement in the international political situation there will be prospects of a diminution of inflationary pressures.

It is interesting to note that not even all the discussion that there has been about a possible raising of the price of gold in the United States would appear to have given rise to any serious speculative activity, and that there has not been the increase in gold hoarding which such activity might have engendered. By April 1953 the price paid for gold had settled down at about the same low levels as they had reached just before the outbreak of the conflict in Korea.—United Press.

IMMINENT SALE OF RAILWAY?

Havana, June 28.

The sale of the British-owned United Havana Railway to the Swedish armaments millionaire and financier, Mr. Axel Wenner Gren, will probably be completed within a few weeks.

Mr. Guillermo Bell, the lawyer who has represented Mr. Wenner Gren in the negotiations, said agreements had been reached in principle with the Cuban Government and the trustee of the shareholders.

The British company is believed to be asking a price of five million sterling for the undertaking.

Mr. Wenner Gren's interest in the railway is believed to be his desire to give the world a demonstration of the monorail system which has been tried out in Germany.

It is doubtful if any other important railway system in the world could be bought for as little as £5,000,000.

Mr. Bell pointed out today that these negotiations were highly complicated and the main problem was to convince labour of the need to reduce the railway's staff.

It was reported earlier this week in Havana that Mr. Wenner Gren had reached an understanding with Mr. Eusebio Mujal, Secretary-General of the Cuban Confederation of Workers. But reports added, Mr. Mujal made major concessions to the Communists, whom he ousted from the control of the Confederation, would strongly attack him.—Reuter.

Joint Group To Arbitrate

New York, June 28.

The appointment of a three-man group as members of a joint arbitration committee to consider the Japan-American trade agreement was announced today by Mr. Whitney Seymour, President of the American Arbitration Association.

The committee will function in New York and will determine the place of arbitration for the settlement of commercial disputes in accordance with the pact, signed last September by the American-Japan Arbitration Association. A similar committee will be set up to function in Japan.—United Press.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 63, Queen's Bldg. Tel: 26051.

Outwards: "FELIX ROUSSEL" sailed 10-11 July Yokohama; "LA MARSEILLAISE" 17 July Saigon; "VIETNAM" 24 Aug. Yokohama.

Homewards: "FELIX ROUSSEL" leaves Hongkong 25 Aug. Manila; "LA MARSEILLAISE" 27 Aug. Saigon; "VIETNAM" 27 Aug. Saigon.

via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa ports. via Djibouti to Madagascar.

Freight Service: "SILVERSANDAL" leaves Marseilles 6-7 July Japan; "MEKONG" 23-24 July Japan; "ORION" leaves Hongkong 28-29 June Hainan.

"MONKEY" Keelung-12 July 14 July; "SILVERSANDAL" Keelung-4 August 8 August; "MEKONG" Keelung-18 August 20 August.

† Saigon, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk. Subject to change without notice.

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NEXT SAILINGS

m.v. "HULDA MAERSK" July 2; m.v. "CHARSTINE MAERSK" July 17; m.v. "TREN MAERSK" Aug. 3.

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

m.v. "ELSE MAERSK" July 4; m.v. "TREN MAERSK" July 14; m.v. "MAHLEN MAERSK" July 14.

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"BRADEVERETT"

Arrives July 16 from Manila; Sails July 17 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

"REBEVERETT"

Arrives July 23 from Singapore; Sails July 24 for Kobe & Yokohama.

